The Weekly Post.

CONSTITUTION

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MY LOST LOVE.

When the silence of the midnight
Closes round my lonely room,
And faintly struggling through the curtains,
Mystic moonbeams light the gloom;
When above the fevered fancies
Of the weary heart and brain,
Kindly slumber, creeping near me,
Reasserts her welcome reign;
In the seeming
Of my dreaming,
In all the glow that used to be,
My lost love comes back to me.

When the fair delusive phantom
Fades before the wakening dawn,
And the rosy smile of sunrise
Gleams athwart the dew-drenched lawn;
Gazing from the opened lattice,
Yearning memory pictures there,
Shadowed by enlacing branches,
Sweet blue eyes and golden hair;
And the sunlight
Takes the one light
That it had for me erewhile
In my lost love's happy smile.

In the glory of the noontide,
Her low ringing laugh I hear:
In the whispering of the leaflets,
Her light footstep springing near;
In each snow-white lily's swaying
Is reflection of her grace:
In each rose's opening beauty
Shines for me her fair young face;
Till through the falling
Shadows calling,
As even darkens hill and plain,
I hear my lost love's voice again.

So the hours are peopled for me,
Through the haunted days and nights;
While fancy mocks my lonely vigils,
With the ghost of dead delights;
And I let loud life sweep by me,
Dreaming by the silent hearth,
Where the vision of my darling
Gives old gladness back to earth;
While through each gloaming
Softly coming,
In sweet false lights of joy and truth,
My lost love gives me back my youth.

—*All the Year Round.*

THE FEMALE MONTE DEALER.

The Story of a Woman of the Early Days of Sonora.

[Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald's California Sketches.]

One day in the summer of 1865, I was called to attend a wedding in the city of Sonora. At the appointed hour I repaired to the house designated, a neat little cottage surrounded with flowers and shrubbery. A pleasant party had already assembled in the snug little parlor. In a few minutes the bridegroom entered the room. He was a fine specimen of manly beauty. He had a faultless figure, a handsome, winning face, and graceful manners, a little dashed with California *abandon*. After a little conversation he left the room, and soon returned, presenting himself with the bride ready for the ceremony. She was very beautiful; her form was perfectly rounded, a model for an artist, her face fair and sunny, shaded by luxuriant dark, clustering hair, her eyes large and lustrous. They were both radiant with happiness, and it was a merry party that sat down to the elegant dinner which followed the bridal ceremony.

This marriage made a brief sensation. The parties were both well known, and the bride's California life made one of those romantic episodes so common in those early days. The romance, alas! was too often tinged with the darker colors of sin. So it was in this case. This is the story of Kate S——, as told to me by herself:

"I was the youngest child of a happy family near L——, in Pennsylvania. I was called pretty, and was the pet of the household. When I was scarcely sixteen, while still a school-girl, a wealthy neighbor proposed to marry me. My father favored the proposal. I was startled by it, and told my father I did not and could not love him, and would not marry him. My lover persisted in his addresses, my father seconding his suit, and at last I consented to wed him. O how bitterly have I rued the day! I could not love him, and I soon ceased to respect. He was cold, selfish and jealous. He petted and flattered me at first, but soon discovering that I did not love him, and only endured his caresses, his conduct changed into systematic injustice and oppression. When a child was born to us, I tried to love him for its sake. I tried to do my duty as a wife, but was unhappy, despite the wealth for which I had been sold. My husband's business took an unfortunate turn, and he lost nearly all he had. Then he became still more unkind to me, while at the same time I was denied many of the comforts and luxuries to which I had become accustomed.

"In 1849 he suddenly avowed his purpose to go to California, and started at once, leaving me with my father. He had been in California about a year, when he wrote to me, giving an encouraging account of his success, asking me to go to him, and promising to do everything in his power to make me happy. I though it my duty to go, still indulging a lingering hope that he might be a different man, and that we might be happy yet.

"I wrote to him, telling him when I would start, and asking him to meet me in San Francisco on my arrival. When we passed through the Golden Gate, entered the bay, and landed at the wharf, I looked in vain for him among the crowds in waiting. He was not there—every face was strange. After waiting in San Francisco two days, I proceeded to Sonora, whence his letters had been written, having barely money enough to meet the expenses of the journey.

"On my arrival at Sonora, I learned that he was in the vicinity, and sent for him. He came, but greeted me coldly, though he seemed glad to see the child, then six years old. He engaged board for me at the hotel, but left the place without paying. When the bill was presented to me, having no money I offered to hire myself to the hotel-keeper as a servant, and my offer was accepted. My husband did not come near me. I learned the reason; he had left, in company with a disreputable woman, not even taking leave of his child. My duties as a servant were not laborious, but I felt humiliated and heart-broken.

"Sonora was then almost one great gambling-hell. Almost everybody gambled. The dealers of the games were mostly women. The largest gambling-hell in the city belonged to an old man, one of its most influential citizens. I was surprised when he came to me one day and proposed to employ me as a monte-dealer. I shrank from the proposal. He offered me large wages, and promised to protect me as his own daughter. At last I yielded, and was soon regularly dealing cards at a monte-table. My employer was delighted with the result. Crowds were gathered nightly round the table at which I presided. I was utterly miserable. I loathed the very sight of the money I made so rapidly. Many fearful scenes did I witness in that gambling-hell—men shot dead over the table at which I sat, young men stripped of their last dollar, rushing out desperate, ready for robbery or suicide, old men cursing their luck with clenched hands, and tearing their gray hairs in frenzy—it is horrible to think of it!

"It was here that I met Frank B——. He was a gambler of the more gentlemanly sort, and I met him frequently. I was constantly exposed to insults from the drunken and half-drunken men who frequented the place. One night a burly ruffian was more grossly insulting than was usual. Frank B——was standing near, and quick as thought felled him to the floor with a heavy blow from a loaded cane which he always carried. The desperado rose to his feet furious with rage, and, drawing a bowie knife, rushed upon Frank, but he was seized, disarmed, and thrust out into the street, after rough handling by a dozen strong men.

"Not long after this occurrence, Frank proposed to marry me. I already knew that I loved him, but I told him that I was a married woman, and could not listen to him. Steps were taken to procure a divorce. By his advice I left the gambling-hell, and was full of joy at my release.

"Before the divorce was fully consummated, Frank persuaded me to live with him. We went to San Francisco, where I was arrested for bigamy, and thrown into jail. I was soon released, and then the divorce having been effected, we returned to Sonora, where we lived together until you were called in to legalize our connection by the marriage ceremony."

After their marriage, they seemed to be perfectly happy. No two individuals ever seemed to be more evidently designed by nature for each other. I learned that Frank B——had been respectably bred and liberally educated. Since coming to California he had at once amassed a large fortune, but had lost it by indulging his passion for gambling. From being their victim, he had now become the associate and confederate of the gambling fraternity. But he was disgusted with the life he was leading, and told me that he intended to abandon it.

"Good news!" said she to me one day as I entered the cottage. "Good news! Frank has got a deputyship in one of the county offices, and will change his life."

Tears of joy were in her eyes as she told me, and my congratulations were most hearty. In a few days he entered upon his new employment with a hopeful and happy heart. When I met him in the streets he seemed to walk more erect, and his eye met mine with a more manly and independent expression. Handsome before, now he looked noble.

Only a few weeks had elapsed when, having visited a town some twelve miles distant, he was seized with a fever, and was brought home in a state of delirium. His wife had a presentiment from the first that the attack would be fatal. He seemed to have a similar feeling. In his lucid intervals he spoke to her with a mournful tenderness of their approaching separation. In little more than a week he died, and a great concourse of men and a few women gathered on the hill to see him buried.

The blow was a terrible one to her. Her grief was so wild and fearful that even feminine criticism was awed into silence or melted into sympathy. Frank's sudden death, and his wife's anguish, broke down the barriers which had previously limited her social life, and she was made to feel the throb of the sympathetic heart of the place. Conventionalities were swept away by the breath of sorrow. The only women who held aloof from the mourner were those who had a painful consciousness that their own social standing was somewhat equivocal.

I visited her, and sought to point her to the source of true consolation. She interrupted me by demanding fiercely—her eyes fairly blazing—

"Do you think my husband is in heaven?"

Not giving me time to answer, she continued in a defiant tone, walking the floor as she spoke, her long hair disheveled, and her hands clasped—

"Don't speak to me of religion, unless you can tell me he is happy! If he is not saved, I do not wish to be! Where he is—no higher, no lower—is my heaven!"

She fought a hard battle with poverty and temptation in the mines, drifted down to San Francisco, still looking young and beautiful, and—shall I spoil a romance by telling it?—married a rich man, and is living in luxury. But I choose to believe all the heart she had to give was buried in Frank B——'s grave on the hill above Sonora.

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A Flirtation Ended.

Scene—A theatre. Seated in the orchestra, a lady and gentleman, the former much enamored of the latter; in fact, desirous of winning him. The lady, however, has flirting tendencies, and indulges them with a handsome party in the circle. The escort is not unobservant of this little by-play, and finally asks, smiling: "Do you know that gentleman with whom you are flirting?" An embarrassed negative is the reply. "Then excuse me a moment." The escort immediately crosses the theatre, and puts a similar question to the other conspirator: "Sir, are you acquainted with the lady at whom you have been smiling this last half hour?" "No." "Would you like to be?" pleasantly. Very much surprised, "Certainly." "Then come with me." A moment later the escort introduces the not altogether comfortable pair. Then the mild expression leaves the insulted gentleman's countenance, and he says, sternly: "Now, sir, you may accompany this lady home." With a bow he takes his leave, and the woman who loves him never hears his voice again.—*Exchange.*

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It came out in a trial in San Francisco that the plaintiff had had the date on his mother's tombstone changed, in order to make it appear that she had died a year earlier than was the fact, as under the law then in force, the mother's half of community property went to the children.

"SCHOOL IS IN."

Gathering at the portals,
Gliding through the doors,
Seated on the benches,
Little ones by scores!
Marching to the music
Of familiar airs,
Tells the common story
"School life and its cares."

Blessed little faces,
Pictures in a row;
Buds of coming blossoms—
How the dimples glow!
Mark each true endeavor
To subdue the will,
Stifling fun and frolic,
Trying to keep still.

Rosy little fingers
Toying with the books,
Lately picking berries
In the shady nooks;
Feet that prove rebellious
To the measured tread,
Yesterday a-romping
Through some clover bed.

Soon you'll take it kindly,
Merry little men;
Fighting bloodless battles
With the book and pen.
Little men and maidens,
You are sure to win—
Hark, the bell is ringing,
Heed it, "school is in."

—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE JOVIAL JUDGE.

A Tale of Turkish Justice in the Olden Time.

[London Telegraph.]

The proclivity to joking in Courts of law is a homage paid to a deep human instinct. People like justice best when it unbends a little, and injustice itself may be softened by ingenious Judges who conciliate the loser with an irresistible jest. Even among a grave people like the Turks this love of humor often overpowers complaint. There is a story in the East of a Pasha who had received a present of two fat geese. These succulent birds were very scarce at the time, and the great man called a feast of his intimates, where roast goose, stuffed with pistachios, was to form the central dish. But a rival magnate, who greatly wanted a goose for dinner, had offered the cook 500 piastres for a bird, whereupon that too venal officer repaired to the Cadi and said: "If I give your worship a goose, will you see me safe supposing anybody complains about the other one?" The magistrate winked and took his bird—the other also disappeared—and at the banquet, when the eagerly expected dish should have been produced, there was an awful disappointment. The cook being summoned, protested with many protestations that the geese had "flown away." "Recover them," the infuriated Pasha cried, "or I will have thee before our Cadi for the bastinado." The guilty cook rushed madly along the high road, wondering what to do, when he was asked by a donkey-driver, "in the name of Allah," to help him lift his beast, which had fallen. He forthwith pulled at the donkey's tail with such thoughtless fury that it came off in his hand, and the cook then rushed on more frantically than ever, pursued by the cries and curses of the driver. A little further he ran in his blundering haste against a Christian, and knocked the man's pipe-stick into his eye, destroying it. Yet a little further, still wildly hurrying, he came round the corner full-tilt upon a very fat and ugly Bulgarian matron, who, being in an interesting condition, was so upset that she then and there suffered miscarriage. Being chased by the husband and some Zaptiens, the miserable man ran up the steps of a minaret, and when the muezzin would have seized him, leaped down to the earth in his desperation from the first platform, killing a Greek who chanced to be sitting with his brother below. Such a situation as that presented in the above narrative, it must be confessed, was embarrassing even to the humor and resources of a Turkish Judge. To the original sin of the goose were now added four separate misdemeanors, and the spectacle presented shortly afterward before the Cadi was one terrific hubbub, though the prisoner exhibited a strange confidence, which proved not unfounded. First came the Pasha, who told how the sinful cook had pretended that geese, plucked and drawn, could fly away. "Dost thou, then, doubt, brother," said the Judge, "the power of Allah to call the dead to life? Let us not limit the divine might by our foolish disbelief—it may have been so! Go in peace." Next, the donkeyman held up the reft tail of his beast, and cried for justice, but the Cadi said, 'Give him the donkey, my son, to feed and use until the tail has grown again, then he shall restore it to thee." The Christian followed, pointing to his missing orb, and clamored for punishment. "It is written," said the Judge, "that one eye of a believer equals two of an infidel. Do thou, therefore, suffer me to put out thine other eye, and then it will be but right that I should order restitution by removing one from this abominable cook." The Christian departed, and was succeeded by the injured husband, who told his woes. "By the prophets' beard," quoth the Cadi, "I see no way in this, save that thou shouldst divorce the lady, and marry her to the cook. Afterward, if it be Heaven's will, that she come again into the same state, let him send her back to thee, and all will be well." This suitor also declined to proceed to execution, and there was only left the Greek, who vociferated for retaliation on the slayer of his brother. "Inshallah!" said the Judge; "truly, 'hurry is of the devil,' as the wise say; the cook shall suffer for it; this is but just. Get thou, therefore, to the top of the minaret and jump down on this offender, whom I will place below, and it shall be that if thou slayest him none shall complain." Hereupon the Greek also left the Court, like the others, amid acclamations from the bystanders, who were loud in praise of the Cadi's wonderful decrees; but the functionary was presently heard to whisper to the cook, as he quitted the Court, "Never you send me any more geese, my friend."

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SNOBS AND NOBS.

Peculiarities of People at the Watering-Places.

[Correspondence Boston Traveller.]

Of course the "talk in the cars" was largely of "this belle" and "that beau," of who was "successful," and who was not, and the words snob and nob rang loudly, and "good form" and "good position," and "bad position," came freely with all that sort of talk. "It sounds queerly to a foreigner," said an Englishman by my side. Then I told him that "position" troubled Americans as much as it did English people, probably more, and then he said of

SNOBS AND NOBS

that they belong to all lands, they have no geographical limits, they are of many kinds. The elegant, refined snob is rather to be pitied, for he has much that is admirable in him. He is the embodiment of fastidiousness. Reverence, taste, and delicacy may enter into his character. He is simply a coward, a social poltroon. He has a natural tremulosity. He is ashamed of his own father. And as this weakness is no sooner felt than known, he becomes the sport and the victim of society, and its cats toss him as they would a mouse. A season at a watering place must be to him a sort of menial measles, a social varioloid, a continual hornet's nest—whom to know, whom not to know; whom to bow low to, whom to not bow at all to; whom to court and whom to avoid—who can tell all the terrible alternatives! But

THE VULGAR SNOB

is far more disagreeable, but not half so uncomfortable to himself. For he may have a sort of brutal courage. He is apt to be a foreigner of ignoble antecedents, misled by wealth to a high position in this land, which he could never hold in his own. His tyranny is enormous if he gets power, his subserviency supreme if he is kept down. But we have the native snob to the manner born, also. We have seen men unequal to the courage of their opinions, unable to meet and dance with a lady whom they may be privately courting, if she be not fashionable. Such a character Howells has penned in the "Chance Acquaintance." Women snobs are not so common as male snobs. They are full of courage, as a general thing, women, and although we see here and there a very toadstool growth of snobbery, women, who hold society in the palm of their hand, may be cruel but they are not snobs. Old Tabbies put down young pussies; beautiful unknown women have hard work to climb; society is a business, and a social talent is as great a gift as any other gift. Some women have it; others have it not. Whether from temptation or otherwise, women often fail of being as great or as good as they should be, but their temptation toward snobbery seems less than that of men. In our society, the influences which are vulgar and demoralizing are injurious to self-respect. There are delicate youths trampled down, but that should not discourage the philosopher. "A breezy person of courage" can triumph over them all, gain the sweet and refrain from the bitter. The real privileges of society, that contact with our fellows, which leads to the sharpening up of our wits, which takes out of us morbid feeling and self-conceit; that large, wise education, of contact; that absence of self-consciousness which comes from much knowledge of the world—all these are real privileges of society into which the snob can never enter, because he is afraid; but the person of courage can enter and enjoy them all.

A watering-place is a good field for observation. There are the snobs who truckle to the head waiter, or the "gentlemanly clerk." These officials, however, know their man and treat him with disdain. "He shall serve his brethren" is written over the door of his five story back bed-room. It is blackened into his boots. The snob eats the bread of humiliation.

THE SOCIAL SUCCESS

is always a pleasing spectacle; a person of culture, beauty, grace, cordiality, or simple good breeding, going from one house to another receiving the compliments of all, receiving and giving pleasure, such is the happy fate of a few. To such a person, one may say, has been given the cap of Fortunatus. The old fairy legends point to the fact that always has society held these favorites, who wear the ring of Gyges and possess the lamp of Aladdin. I think they now call the lamp and the ring "Tact."

HUMAN NATURE

After all, with all its defects, is a great, noble and loveable thing. Perhaps its best side does not come out at a watering place, but the world is not detestable; it has a great side toward the sun.

THE FAMILIAR SNOB

Is a disagreeable species, his familiarity is insolent, his assumption of acquaintance is abominable. Many snobs get on at a watering-place on the pretended association of another watering-place. "I have just left Saratoga, and Mrs. Smith sent me to you. We were very intimate with the Smiths, and they begged me to report myself to you," &c. Such is their formula. What can be more embarrassing or exasperating to a prominent woman of the world than such an assumption at such a false claim? No woman can afford to be rude to a man whom she must meet every day at the hotel, or cottage or daily drive. The familiar snob who assumes an air of intimacy which he has not, is a bore. The worthy, the thinking, the hard-working, the really good men, retire before such a person; he is the deadly Upas tree of watering-place society.

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Blaine's Alliance with Don Cameron.

[Washington Correspondence Phila. Star.]

If Blaine carries Maine he will immediately enter the race and rally around him all the elements that fought so hard for him three years ago. It really looks as if Sherman was already out of the race. The fact that our young Senator—Don Cameron—is the guest of Blaine at his home in Maine is looked upon here as most significant. Don Cameron was the man who prevented Blaine's nomination at Cincinnati. Of course Kemble made threats, and Hartranft believed it was his great popularity that kept him a candidate for so many ballots, but the man who planned the campaign for the defeat of Blaine, and saw that it was carried out, was young Don. Things are different now, and once Grant is out of the way, we here feel it in our bones that Cameron will be the champion of Blaine. We watched the two closely last winter, as closely as we watched Conkling and Mrs. Sprague, and we could not fail to see that Don had evidently made a radical change in his feelings toward and opinion of Blaine. And here I want to prophesy: If Grant is the next President of the United States, Don Cameron will be his Secretary of the Treasury. If Blaine is the next President, Don Cameron will have his choice of the Cabinet portfolios.

THE VIOLET.

A violet in the meadow stood,
With drooping head in solitude;
It was a darling violet.
There came a youthful shepherdess
With lightsome step and joyousness
Along, along
The meadows there, with song!

"Ah! would I were," the violet wist,
"The fairest flower in Nature's list;
Ah! for one little minute—
Till I were picked, and to her breast
By this sweet one, all fainting, pressed
But for, but for
One little moment long!"

But ah! but ah! the maiden passed:
Without a thought on violet cast
Her footfall crushed poor violet!
It sank and died and yet was glad!
"Ah! though I die, still death is had
Through her, through her—
At least beneath her feet!"
The poor violet!
It was a darling violet.

—*Goethe.*

OVER THE GENESEE FALLS.

Sam Patch's Last Leap, as Described by a Man Who Saw It.

[Rochester (N. Y.) Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

In a recent issue of your paper I read an editorial in which reference was made to that once famous individual known as Sam Patch. Having myself seen him "in the field" many times, and having been an eye-witness of many of his daring feats, I thought perhaps I might state some things about him that would interest your many readers. I will premise by saying he was no imposter, but that in his brief career he always performed all that he promised in a straight-forward, honest way. He never resorted to the use of rubber straps, coils of wire, or a parachute, in order to render his leaps free from apparent danger. Sam Patch, as he was familiarly called, was a native of Paterson, N. J., the son of "poor but honest parents," and for some years lived there alone with his widowed mother. He is said by some persons to have been a lazy, shiftless and dissipated fellow, but I was assured by an old and reputable merchant of the place a few years ago, who knew Sam well, that this was not so. The same gentleman kindly took me to the place where he made his first leap into the Passaic River, of some eighty or ninety feet, and which he repeated several times. During the summer of 1829 Patch went to Niagara Falls, and made one or two successful leaps into the seething waters below. In October of the same year he came to Rochester, and gave out that he would finally leap from a small island above the Upper Falls. This was the last of October, and was an occasion that called together more people than Rochester ever saw before. Full fifty thousand were on hand to witness for the first time a daring feat that no other man had ever attempted in this community. On this occasion I took my stand below the falls, close to the water's edge, and nearly under the projecting rock from which he was to jump.

Promptly at the moment announced Sam made his appearance on the spot, and was greeted with cheers and a tiger such as any human being might be proud of. After surveying the vast assemblage for a moment here moved his outside garments and tied a red bandanna around his waist. Soon he waived a farewell to the people on all sides, which, no doubt, sent a thrill through many a bosom, and, with arms extended leaped into the waters below. I shall never forget the sensation as I looked up and saw him coming down. Just as he reached the water he brought his arms to his side, and went in without a ripple upon the surface. In an instant he reappeared and swam ashore, with no injury save a slight bruise on his shin against a sunken tree. He was taken upon the shoulders of some present and carried up the bank, where he received the hearty congratulations of all the vast, admiring crowd.

On the 9th of November following he made another and his last leap—this time from an elevated platform twenty-five feet high, making the whole distance of the leap 125 feet. It was a chilly, unpleasant day, with some ice in the river, and to protect himself from the cold, he drank rather freely of brandy, as we noticed in following him close on to the island, from which he was destined never to return. He ascended to the place of leaping with apparent ease and coolness, and after looking out upon the sea of heads for a moment, he, as before, removed all his garments except pants and shirt, and, tying the bandana again around his body, he motioned to all a last farewell, and walked off to almost instant death. He struck the water on his breast, and as it closed over him we felt sure that for him this was "the last of earth." Diligent search was made for his body, but all in vain. Early the next spring, however, it was found floating at the mouth of the river at Charlotte, with the handkerchief still one. His remains were decently interred in the village cemetery.

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STANDING UNDER THE NOOSE.

A Herdsman's Life Saved by His Wife's Letters from Home.

[Denver News, August 29.]

In a recent case in the Recorder's Court, Attorney J. W. Donovan told the following story. It hails from Texas.

On a hot day in July, 1860, a herdsman was moving his cattle to a new ranch further north, near Helena, Tex., and passing down the banks of a stream his herd became mixed with other cattle that were grazing in the valley and some of them failed to be separated. The next day about noon a band of about a dozen mounted Texan rangers overtook the herdsman and demanded their cattle which they said were stolen.

It was before the day of law and court-houses in Texas, and one had better kill five men than steal a mule worth $5, and the herdsman knew it. He tried to explain, but they told him to cut it short. He offered to turn over all the cattle not his own, but they laughed at the proposition and hinted that they usually confiscated the whole herd and left the thief hanging on a tree as a warning to others in like cases.

The poor fellow was completely overcome. They consulted apart for a few moments and then told him if he had any explanation to make or business to do they would allow him ten minutes to do so and defend himself.

He turned to the rough faces and commenced: "How many of you have wives?" Two or three nodded. "How many of you have children?" They nodded again.

"Then I know who I am talking to and you'll hear me," and he continued: "I never stole any cattle; I have lived in these parts over three years. I came from New Hampshire; I failed in the fall of '57, during the panic; I have been saving; I have no home here; my family remain East, for I go from place to place; these clothes I wear are rough and I am a hard-looking customer; but this is a hard country; days seem like months to me, and months like years; married men, you know that but for the letters from home—(here he pulled out a handful of well-worn envelopes and letters from his wife)—I should get discouraged. I have paid part of my debts. Here are the receipts, and he unfolded the letters of acknowledgment. I expected to sell out and go home in November. Here is the testament my good old mother gave me; here is my little girl's picture," and he kissed it tenderly and continued: "Now, men, if you have decided to kill me for what I am innocent ofsend these home, and send as much as you can from the cattle when I'm dead. Can't you send half the value? My family will need it."

"Hold on, now; stop right thar!" said a rough ranger. "Now, I say, boys," he continued, "I say let him go. Give us your hand, old boy; that picture and them letters did the business. You can go free, but you're lucky, mind ye."

"We'll do more than that," said a man with a big heart, in Texan garb and carrying the customary brace of pistols in his belt; "let's buy his cattle here and let him go."

They did, and when the money was paid over and the man about to start he was too weak to stand. The long strain of hopes and fears, being away from home under such trying circumstances, the sudden deliverance from death, had combined to render him helpless as a child. He sank to the ground completely overcome. An hour later, however, he left on horseback for the nearest staging route, and as they shook hands and bade him good-by, they looked the happiest band of men I ever saw.

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MRS. LANGTRY'S SUCCESS.

The Secret of the Reigning London Beauty.

[From a London Letter.]

Society in the United States has read or heard a great deal about Mrs. Langtry. There is no doubt about her being a "queen of society." Photography has doubtless widened immensely the circle of her admirers, but not even the art of a Millais or a Poynter is the causa causaris of so widespread and so genuine a feeling. Mrs. Langtry has commanded the admiration of cultured men and the envy of her own sex owing to a combination of qualities rarely concentrated in one human form. She has mind and heart. She has soul. Without broaching any special theory as regards the connection between mind and matter, it would be fair to argue on the probability of such mental and spiritual excellencies adding infinite grace to an otherwise perfect physical type. As a matter of fact, however, Mrs. Langtry does inherit a birthright of beauty, which has been sublimated and etherealized by goodness and poetic intelligence. I call in evidence of this assertion the spontaneous testimony of one of the greatest of contemporary artists. "Mrs. Langtry," he remarked, "possesses the peculiar type of loveliness to be met with in the peasants of Normandy, only, of course, in the highest degree." Beauty, be it said, could never alone quite carry society by storm. I have, for example, in my mind's eye a beauty who, in spite of the smile of royalty, never succeeded in penetrating the charmed circle and faded away comparatively unknown and altogether unrecognized. Other charms are equally essential to social success in England. It is not enough to be a living picture, a feast for the greedy though respectful eyes of a polished solon. It is not enough to be so spirituelle that poets marvel at the realization of their most vivid dreams. It is not enough to be sough and courted by the highest. All this is possible, and yet the idol may lack sympathy and sincerity. Let it suffice to affirm concerning Mrs. Langtry that those who know her best and those who know her least declare unanimously that her beauty is almost excelled by her geniality. It seems but yesterday when, as a bride, she appeared in the park and set tongues a-wagging. Since then she has played a foremost part in the comedy of life, and this gracefully and well. You are spell-bound by her sweetness before you have exchanged hardly a dozen words with her. Every well-bred woman is of course free from *gene*, but this one is gifted with a charm of manner, simple and sympathetic as that wherewith mentally we endow Mignon, and she talks at once so prettily and so musically that you are insensibly impressed with the idea of her absolute sincerity. The bright, ringing treble; the happy, halcyon view of life characteristic of girlhood, are still hers. Above all, she is kindness itself incarnate. At Glasgow, where she was the cynosure, she astonished the canny Scotch by her generous impartiality. The plain and unattractive partner claimed her hand in the ball-room, and he was not refused, though Adonis stood at her elbow awaiting his chance. Lily-like in every fibre, she has preserved an exalted reputation for womanly virtue, and this although she has been flattered and followed more than any living woman. She has remained, however, the same, true to the gentle emblem forever hers, the Jersey Lily."

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A WOMAN'S NO.

Hints as to the Second Delicious Word a Woman Can Utter.

The London *Truth* offered a prize for the best letter, the subject to be the refusal of an offer of marriage. The result was an inundation nearly filling the editor's office. Here are samples, beginning with "Portia," who took the prize:

Dear Mr.——: I am very sorry; I appreciate you immensely; but I cannot give the casket without the gem.

PORTIA.

Dear Mr. Caliban: In declining the honor of an offer from you I am constrained to own, in justice to my judgment, that I only refuse such an one because I have accepted such another.

MIRANDA.

Friend ever, husband never. A. S. P.

No, thank you. Sweet Pea.

Dear Mr.——: Take back your offer, I cannot send a refusal to you, the friend I so value and esteem. LANARK.

No dear; mother says I mustn't.

POOR POLLY.

Dear Sir: In declining a proposal which I trust you will believe I appreciate as the highest compliment you could possibly have paid me, I beg to assure you, in all sincerity, that upon a review of my own demerits it is my belief that my refusal of your offer of marriage is the best and most unselfish return I can make you. Believe me, dear sir, yours, sincerely.

PINK DOMINO.

My Dear Edwin: There is nothing in the world I value more than your friendship. You suggest to me the adoption of a course by which I should most certainly lose it. How cruel! how unkind! But the strength of my regard makes me invulnerable to temptation. I am too much your friend to marry you, and such I hope always to remain. Ever your sincere friend, ANGELINA.

Dear Sir: You chanced to state accidentally in a recent conversation that your digestion was not good. This being the case, I feel it would be unwise for me to accept the proposal you have just made; for amiability of temper and chronic dyspepsia, as I know too well from my dear father's case, are utterly incompatible one with the other. A man with a bad digestion can, alas! never make a good husband. Yours sympathetically. SARAH ACTON.

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The Wonders of the World.

[Joaquin Miller in the Independent.]

To me the grandest poem on earth is night in a deep, half tropical forest. There is nothing so mighty, so Miltonic as this, the myriad voice at night. When I was living in the Southern Sierras one of your greatest preachers came that way. I by chance got talking to him of the voices and noises high up on the mountains. He was honestly amazed. He said he thought the world slept in the wilderness; but he would find the world very much awake if he would spend a night high up from the habitations of man. He was resolved to see. And so, with two blankets and two pistols, some bread and a bottle of provisions, we climbed up the steep, timbered mountain, a mile above any habitation. We spread our blankets under a mighty tree. We saw the day fade and die on the far snow peaks, and its ghost came down in darkness and covered us with its wings. The first thing we heard was a great, black bug that came buzzing along. It struck the tree and fell down on the doctor's blanket. Nothing dangerous in a bug. The doctor was delighted. He caught it up; classified it with a Latin name big enough to kill it; put a pin through it and resolved to keep it as a specimen and trophy of the night. Suddenly, far across on the other mountain side, there arose the howl of 100 wolves; then 1,000 wolves high upon the mountain-top made the woods tremble. The doctor was not a bit frightened. He only sat up a little closer to me and whispered gently that he thought it was going to rain. Then a broad-winged bird, a black owl, struck in the boughs above us, as if he meant to tear down the tree. "I am subject to rheumatism," said the doctor, "and I don't want to get wet." Then there came a crash! A great grizzly bear that evidently had business in somebody's hog-pen, tore through the bush and woods on his way to the settlement. Possibly the doctor wanted the bear for a specimen also, for he sprang up, forgot his bug, and started for the nearest house. He should have waited to see the moon come wheeling up and out of the Sierras, white and vast as the snow peaks she laid her broad, bare shoulders to the white clouds; to hear the far, faint call of the nightbirds, the beasts—the thousand notes in the poetry and song of nature at night.

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The Hindoo Women.

The Hindoo women, when young, are delicate and beautiful, so far as we can reconcile beauty with the olive complexion. They are finely proportioned; their limbs small, their features soft and regular, and their eyes birch and languishing; but the bloom of beauty soon decays, and age makes rapid progress before they have seen thirty years. This may be accounted for from the heat of the climate and the customs of the country, as they are often mothers at twelve years of age.

No woman can be more attentive to cleanliness than the Hindoos; they take every method to render their persons delicate, soft and attractive; their dress is peculiarly becoming, consisting of a long piece of silk, or cotton, tied round the waist, or hanging in a graceful manner to the feet; it is afterward brought over the body in negligent folds; under this they cover the bosom with a short waistcoat of satin, but wear no linen. Their long black hair is adorned with jewels and wreaths of flowers; their ears are bored in many places, and loaded with pearls; a variety of gold chains, strings of pearls and precious stones, fall from the neck over the bosom, and the arms are covered with bracelets from the wrist to the elbow. They have also gold and silver chains round the ankles, and an abundance of rings on their fingers and toes; among those on the fingers is frequently a small mirror. I think the richer the dress the less becoming it appears, and a Hindoo woman of distinction always seems to be overloaded with finery; while the village nymphs, with fewer ornaments, but in the same elegant drapery, are more captivating—although there are very few women, even of the lowest families, who have not some jewels at their marriage.

In these external decorations consists the pride and pleasure of these uninstructed females; for very few, even in the best of families, know how to read or write, or are capable of intellectual enjoyment. We learn from Homer that the women in ancient Greece always kept in a retired part of the house, employed in embroidery or other feminine occupations; and at this day the Indian females are never seen by those who visit the master of the family. They know but little of the world, and are not permitted to eat with their husband or brother, nor to associate with other men.

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The first French version of Charles Lamb's "Essays of Elia" is soon to appear in Paris.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1879

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We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

There has been an important decision by the Illinois courts on the right of the citizen to bear arms, growing out of the attempt of the Legislature to make a law disbanding certain socialistic military organizations, which have caused considerable alarm in Chicago. This law was passed last winter at the unanimous request of the press of Chicago, and of ninety per cent. of the people of Northern Illinois who urged that there were armed bodies in Chicago, who were drilling and accumulating guns and ammunition for the avowed purpose of overthrowing existing institutions, and substituting for the pacifically expressed will of the majority of the people, the rule of the bayonet. The law restricted the right of armed organization to bodies duly authorized by the Governor and who should form a part of the regularly enrolled militia of the State, and this force was limited to eight thousand men. Parades or drills with arms by unorganized bodies rendered those participating liable to fine and imprisonment. To test the constitutionality of the law one of the Socialist military organizations, not belonging to the organized militia, agreed to appear on the streets armed, and to submit to arrest for violation of the new militia law, which went into effect July 1.

This was the case decided, the Circuit Court of Chicago declaring the law unconstitutional. The principal reasons assigned by the Court are (1) the inalienable right of every citizen to keep and carry arms, under section 11 of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States which says "a well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed;" and (2) the declaration of article 7, section 1 of the Constitution of Illinois (1870) to the effect that "the militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of *all* able-bodied male persons in the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State." The attempt to limit the militia force to 8,000 men is therefore in conflict with the Constitution of the State. But the most interesting part of the decision is that which discusses the broad ground of the right of the citizen to bear arms. Its quotations from English and American authorities are exhaustive of the subject.

The "right of the people to keep and bear arms," Judge BARNUM shows, did not owe its origin to the Constitution, for none knew better than the framers of that instrument that the right was pre-existent and older than any and all Constitutions. Therefore, the framers of the Constitution chose for their purpose, not the language by which some new-born right was to be created or bestowed, but that by which an old and immemorial right was to be recognized and fortified—"the right of the people * * * shall not be infringed." BLACKSTONE describes the arms-bearing right of the people "an integral and inseparable part of their absolute rights." It is not dependent on the militia clause of the Constitution. "The right of the citizens to keep and bear arms," says Justice STORY, "has justly been considered as the palladium of the liberties of a republic, since it offers a strong moral check against the usurpation and arbitrary power of rulers, and will generally, even if these are successful in the first instance, enable the people to resist and triumph over them." COOLEY'S "Constitutional Limitations" discusses the question in this way:

> Neither military or civil law can take from the citizen the right to bear arms for the common defense. This is an inherited and traditionary right, guaranteed also by State and Federal constitutions. But it extends no further than to keep and bear those arms which are suited and proper for the general defense of the community against invasion and oppression, and it does not include the carrying of such weapons as are especially suited for deadly individual encounters. Therefore, the State laws which forbid the carrying of such weaeons concealed are no invasion of the rights of citizenship."

These are some of the authorities cited by the Chicago Judge but in his opinion he also discusses the Illinois law as in conflict with the Federal militia law, and therefore void. In illustration he recalls these historical facts:

> The wisdom of the Congress of 1792, in making their militia act independent of the states has been illustrated in two subsequent wars. The efficiency of our system was first tested in the war of 1812-15 in which some of the militia did service, particularly in the defense of positions, but much embarrassment was caused to the National government by pretensions in some of the States: first, that the State Executive could decide whether or not to furnish quotas called for; second, that the militia could not be sent out of the United States or even beyond its own State; and, third, that it was exclusively under the command of its officers, and subject only to the personal command of the President. These pretensions arose, of course, only in localities where the war wa sunpopular. States that were lavish of men in 1861 had refused them in 1812, and some that furnished their quotas cheerfully in 1812 refused to honor the National requisition of e861.
>
> Massachusetts and Connecticut were the recalcitrant states in 1812, and submitted only when their courts were overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States. (Martin vs. Mott, 12. Wheaton, 19.)
>
> The border Southern States were disobedient to the call of 1861.

Under the decision of Judge BARNUM, the Chicago Socialistic military organizations will go on with their drills and parades. It may make some of the Chicago people a little uneasy, but it is a constitutional right.

REPUBLICAN "FREE TRADERS."

The Minnesota Republicans have struck out on a new lead, and one there is very little doubt will be accepted in due time by the Republican party of the West. At their State Convention last Tuesday, the Minnesota Republicans declared "that the time has come when "some reduction should be made in the "tariff, especially in the duties on cloth-"ing, on books, and on such other arti-"cles as enter into industrial and house-"hold economy." This would seem to be drawing it mild, in getting away from the principle of protection, but when the declaration is examined closely, it will be observed it is sweeping in its character. If the duties are reduced on "clothing and such other articles as enter into *industrial* and *household* economy," there will be very little left to protect. Certainly iron and steel enter largely into "industrial and household economy." They are the staple elements of it. "Clothing" includes all articles of cotton or woolen manufacture. It is apparent the Minnesota Republicans have started an insidious and dangerous attack on the "protected" interests of Pennsylvania; they have put themselves in line with the free traders, and we look to the *Gazette* to point out how "British gold" has corrupted its party in the North-west.

The declaration of the Minnesota Republicans implies a great deal more than appears on the surface. It is the commencement of a movement in the Republican party of the West to cut loose from the Eastern section on the question of protection, and we look to see its action affirmed in other States and in bolder language. The Western Republicans of the great grain growing States, like their Democratic neighbors and the Southern planters, are opposed to a protective tariff because, as they allege, it takes money from their pockets to pay a bonus or subsidy to Eastern manufacturers. It taxes about everything that enters into their "industrial and household economies." Hitherto they have voted with the Pennsylvania Republicans and Democrats—they did in disposing of the Wood tariff bill—to maintain the protective system, but they now announce "the time has come" when lower duties must be levied "on articles entering into industrial and household economies."

We regard this declaration as having an important bearing on future tariff discussion and action in this country. It is a point of departure. For several sessions the Western Republicans in Congress have been growing more restive under the extreme demands of the Radical Protectionists. They have now reached the point of rebellion, and this will be hastened by a sense of increased political power under the next census.

On this question, the Republicans of West,—in fact the whole West without distinction of party—will drift into a natural alliance with the Southern States. It needs but the rubbish of existing sectional controversy to be driven away by the smooth hand of time and there will be a readjustment of sections and parties on such great economic questions as tariff taxation.

This being inevitable we fail to see the wisdom of Pennsylvania Republicans—especially manufacturers of that faith—arrogating to themselves the special championship of the protection principle, as applied to the interests of our own State, and characterizing Pennsylvania Democrats as free traders; and yet without their efforts and votes there would long ago have been precious little left in the way of protection. As a Republican Congress under GRANT set the example of reducing the tariff on the great articles of Pennsylvania production, so we recognize the hand of the Republican party in giving this new free trade boom its first start in the North-west.

JOHN SHERMAN'S HUMBUG.

The following extract is from a treasury circular issued some months ago by JOHN SHERMAN, when the 5-20 loan commenced to boom:

> "Every citizen of the United States is interested in the success of this loan [the four per cent.], as every sale of these bonds enables the Government to save one-third of the interest on an equal amount of outstanding debt to be redeemed. These bonds should be the storehouse for the savings of the people. *No facility or advantage will be given to large subscribers.* It is the interest of the public that the bonds be distributed in small sums among the large number of our fellow citizens."

The New York *Sun* points out that SHERMAN redeemed his promise that all subscribers, big or little, should have an equal chance at the great popular loan, by arranging a schedule of commissions that permitted the First National Bank of New York to buy the bonds very much cheaper than any individual fellow citizen could do—so much cheaper, in fact, that the First National Bank could undersell the Government itself in peddling out the bonds to small subscribers. Under such favorable terms this pet bank of the Secretary invested in bonds in nine month to the extent of *more than four hundred times its capital stock!* The *Sun* continues:

> The capital of the First National Banks is $[illegible]00,000. From a circular just published by that extraordinary institution we learn for the first time the exact amount of its subscriptions to four per cent, bonds since Jan. 1, 1879. The exact amount is $208,500,000.
>
> The risks which the successors of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. can be carrying on their speculation were great enough to appall the boldest financier who had not been personally inspired with confidence by the Hon. John Sherman. At one time the First National Bank had about fifty millions of these bonds on its hands. A depreciation of one per cent. in the value of the security at that time would have swamped the entire capital of the bank.
>
> Was the First National Bank assured beforehand by Mr. John Sherman that it would be protected in stress of weather by the whole influence of the department at Washington?

Every thing points to the fact that there was a private understanding between the Bank and SHERMAN. The people were clamorous for bonds: they rapidly gobbled up the amount allotted for popular subscription and called for more. SHERMAN had none to give. But the Bank had forty millions it could not pay for, and SHERMAN extended the time of payment for three months, the Bank receiving the interest on the unpaid for bonds. This interest amounted to nearly four hundred thousand dollars, a clear gift by the government to the Bank through JOHN SHERMAN'S favoritism. No wonder this bank subscribes liberally to the SHERMAN Presidential campaign now in progress in Ohio."

"No facility or favoritism will be given to large subscribers," was SHERMAN'S pledge in offering the loan. Of course JOHN SHERMAN knew he was lying when he penned this.

SOMETHING OF A TILDEN BOOM

We are having something like a TILDEN boom in Pennsylvania. A number of the County Conventions recently held have elected their delegates to the next State Convention, which will probably be held in the spring, to select delegates to the National Convention, an electoral ticket, and a candidate for Auditor General, in place of Mr. SCHELL, whose term expires in the spring of 1881, and who is constitutionally ineligible to a consecutive re-election. In selecting delegates to the State Convention, which in its turn will elect delegates at large to the National Convention, and probably direct the vote of the State to be cast as a unit, some of the County Conventions have shown unmistakable indications of their choice of a candidate for Presedent. It is TILDEN without exception. Where resolutions to that effect have not been passed, the delegates selected are avowed TILDEN men. The Democrats of Carbon county have resolved that they are for TILDEN and HENDRICKS again. In Lycoming a few days ago the county Convention resolved the same thing, while Franklin county has elected a solid TILDEN delegation to the State Convention, and the delegates from Lehigh, chosen on Saturday and the Berks delegates on Tuesday, are for TILDEN.

There can be no doubt about the opinion of the Pennsylvania Democracy in regard to the next Presidential nomination. There will be a unanimous delegation for TILDEN, and with scarcely any opposition. In all our knowledge of politics, it was never so clear a case of the people taking the bit in their mouth and running away with "the machine," so-called. The leading state and local politicians are not particularly friendly to the sage of Gramercy Park, but when you get to the people there is no mistake about the candidate they want and the candidate they are determined to have. What effect an adverse result in New York this fall would have, it is impossible to anticipate; but at present the Pennsylvania Democracy are undoubtedly for TILDEN on grounds of availability, as well as justice to the man, the party and the country.

SHERMAN ON SILVER.

The Chicago *Tribune*, unquestioned Republican authority, takes up some of Secretary SHERMAN'S declarations on the silver question in his recent Ohio speeches, and riddles them into nothingness, exposing at the same time SHERMAM'S inconsistency and perversion of historical facts.

In his Steubenville speech SHERMAN objected to the free coinage of silver, when the bullion in a silver dollar is worth only 85 cents, gold valuation, on the ground that when the free coinage of silver and gold were adopted in 1793, HAMILTON and JEFFERSON took "great care" that the bullion in both dollars should "be of precisely the same value." The *Tribune* points out this is an inaccurate rendering of history.

> In the first place, prior to that time a silver dollar coined by Spain was in general use by all countries; it was in general use in this country; and was the "dollar" by which all commercial transactions were measured. Hamilton and Jefferson took "good care" that in establishing American coinage the American "dollar" should correspond "precisely" with the then existing and standard "dollar." They provided that the American dollar should consist of 371¼ grains of pure silver, and that it should be the unit of value. A gold coinage was provided for, the smallest piece being $2 50. An effort was made to make the gold coin represent an equal value per dollar with the silver dollar, but it failed, and from that date to this the bullion value of gold and silver in American coin has never precisely agreed. It was never expected that they would agree; certainly no provision was made or attempted that they should agree. Hamilton and Jefferson wereo to sensible and practical to attempt to make the bullion "values" of the gold and silver coins correspond. The law simply provided that 371¼ grains of pure silver should be the American dollar, and no other coin of that denomination was provided for.

SHERMAN gave out in his Steubenville speech that in 1837 it was found necessary to increase the bullion in the silver dollar in order to make that dollar equal in value to the gold. Says the *Tribune*:

> In 1793 gold was regarded as the secondary metal, and the weight of gold to correspond with silver coin was guessed at. But little gold was coined, and there being too much of it in the coin, it was sold as bullion. In 1837 Congress reduced the weight of all the gold coins so as to reduce their bullion value to that of the standard silver dollar. Subsequent gold discoveries cheapened the value of that metal, and down to 1873 the American silver dollar was worth from 102 to 104 in gold.

The silver dollar has never been changed. It has always contained 371¼ grains of silver, no more and no less. The "dollar" of the United States has been 371¼ grains of pure silver, without reference to how much gold, copper flour, wheat, corn, dry goods, or whisky it would purchase. The dollar is the same now that it has ever been. The only guarantee, promise, or obligation assumed by the Government is that the dollar should contain 371¼ grains of pure silver.

SHERMAN in his Ohio speech made great use of the fact that the silver dollar remains in the Treasury. But this applies in a still stronger degree to the gold dollar, although he boasts of gold and silver resumption. The silver dollar circulates largely in the small business transaction of every day life. Gold not at all. The fact is all surplus coin finds its way to the treasury, the owners taking certificates for it. If the silver dollar was worth only 85 cents everybody would rush for it to pay their debts, it being as full a legal tender as gold. But the truth is the paper is preferred to coin, as being more convenient and equally as good.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

INTERVIWS with members of the Georgia Legislature, like those of Pennsylvania, make plain the fact they are for TILDEN.

IT is set down as an absolute fact at Washington that CONKLING'S victory in New York, has disposed of BLAINE and SHERMAN. CONK. is to run the GRANT boom to the successful issue of an unsolicited nomination.

THE *Gazette* says it will be happy in TILDEN'S nomination. The probabilities are it will be gratified; but it will understand there will be no more counting out—no rascally returning boards—no electoral swindle. Nor will there be troops at the polls, or partisan Deputy Marshals by the thousands, paid for by the Government. And if TILDEN should be elected, as he was in 1876, he will be inaugurated *sure*, else five million Democrats will know the reason why.

MR. SHERMAN told the *World* correspondent in Washington, Monday, that he congratulated himself on not having called for the balance due from the New York banks, because if he had done so money "might have ruled as high as seven per cent." And when the correspondent apprised him that money actually was ruling as high as seven per cent. the Secretary said he had just come from Ohio and was very busy. This settles the "favorite bank" matter—for the present.

THE statement that there is any general intimidation of voters in Mississippi, such as the Republican papers claim the Yazoo murder indicated, is refuted by the fact there is an active and peaceable political contest in progress in that State between the Independents, Greenbackers and Democrats. The Republicans have abandoned their organization, because it was too rotten to hold together. In Yazoo county, the Independent party has candidates in the field with fair prospects of an election.

THERE are signs of revolt in New York among the anti-CONKLING Republicans, over CORNELL'S nomination. The *Evening Post* demands the withdrawal from the ticket of SOULE, candidate for State Engineer, because of his ugly connection with the old canal ring. It also prints numerous letters from bolting Republicans under the general head of "In Revolt." Some of these letters announce a purpose to vote for ROBINSON and the balance of the Republican State ticket, except SOULE.

APROPOS to subscriptions being taken up among the brethren and forced levies on the office-holders, to help the Republicans in Maine, the annexed letter is reprinted from HORACE GREELEY to a former member of Congress from that State:

> "NEW YORK, August 31, 1860.
>
> "FRIEND PIKE: I very cheerfully contribute $20 towards the Maine election fund providing you will see it honestly expended. I don't trust the average run of Maine politicians, who are thievish (even the priests) and beggarly (even the leading editors). They are a poor lot and will swallow all the funds they can get hold of,
>
> HORACE GREELEY.
>
> "James S. Pike, esq., Calais."

> THE opposition between South and North, it is well to understand, is utterly irreconcilable, so long as the present generations exist.—*Gazette.*

It is such journals as the *Gazette* that keep alive elements of opposition. So long as slavery existed there appeared to be irreconcilable conditions, but that is swept away in the flood of life and treasure, and the people of the North have no grievance against their brethren of the South, who are struggling for existence after the waste of war. It is only firebrand organs, anxious to stimulate their political followers, that prate about irreconcilable differences. If the Southern States voted the Republican ticket, the differences would disappear.

THE nomination of CORNELL for Governor of New York, is purely a CONKLING machine affair. He handles the Republican party in that State as CAMERON does in this. CORNELL, running on his own scanty merits, would not have had fifty votes in Convention, but with CONKLING'S aid he was nominated over Miss MANCY CURTIS, *de facto* WHEELER, and the protests of nearly the entire Republican press of the State. He is a weak candidate, and if, as is altogether likely, Gov. ROBINSON shall be renominated by the Democrats, will be badly defeated, even if he has Tammany's secret aid. There promises to be an unusually interesting canvass in New York, and the Democratic Convention week after next will be one of the most lively since the days of the Hards and Softs.

SENATOR BAYARD, writing to a friend from the famous mineral springs of Carlsbad, in Bohemia, admits that the waters there are very efficacious in a variety of diseases and disorders, but expresses the opinion that the relief experienced by sufferers is due much more to the care and intelligence with which the waters are administered than to the intrinsic mineral properties of the springs. He thinks that if our hotels at the springs were as well built and managed as those in Europe, and the waters utilized with the same careful medical supervision, the Virginia and other springs in this country would prove as beneficial as any in the world. In the European springs no one is allowed to take the waters except under medical direction, at the times and temperatures and in quantities suited to the especial case. One great secret of the success of the Hot Springs of Arkansas is that this system has been copied there. But at the greater part of our watering-places the idea of medical attendance or advice in taking the waters is seldom thought of. At Saratoga the boast is how much is swallowed and of how many different kinds of water.

ONE of the most successful monopolies going is the gas company of Paris. This corporation supplies the entire city with gas, the price to private consumers being $1.62 per thousand cubic feet, but to the city for street lighting only half this rate. These figures seem low enough but the Parisians claim that their bills are too large, and prove it, too. The city government is interested in the enterprise, and $1,600,000 was paid into the municipal treasury last year as its share of the profits, while the shareholders received a dividend of over thirty-one per cent. on the original cost price of their stock.

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RUSSIA does everything in colossal style. Her interest bearing debt is simply enormous. She owes Holland $422,535,000; England, $568,800,000; and France, $2,826,155,000; or a total to these three countries of $3,817,490,000. In addition to this enormous debt she has the colossal sum of 1,132,165,125 paper roubles, or about $566,082,562 in our money, circulating, a portion of which bears interest.

◆

WILLIAM HURST, aged 75 years, a widely known and highly respected citizen of Bridgewater, Beaver county, for forty years, died at his residence at Bridgeport on Friday afternoon, after an illness of some months duration. He had numerous friends in Pittsburgh and vicinity who will be sorry to hear of his demise. He was buried on Sunday.

COURT SENTENCES.

Fate of a Number of Prisoners Sealed at Franklin.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

FRANKLIN, September 5.—The Court closed to-day and the following named persons were sentenced by Judge Taylor: Humphrey Stewart, rape, seven years in the Penitentiary. Wm. Riddle, larceny, one year. Harry Jones, larceny, one year. Frank Chamblin, entering a store, two years. Chas. Cowperthwait, bigamy, eighteen months. Wm. Hawkins, horse stealing, three years. Peter Fance, aged fifty-five years, stealing a gold chain, one year to the county jail. John Williams, attempted sodomy, three hundred dollars cost and three years. John Cassidy, entering a store, one year. Alf Jolly, uttering counterfeit money, one year. Several others were sentenced to few months imprisonment in the county jail.

FOUR FARMERS ARRESTED

For a Murder Committed Fourteen Years Ago.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—A special to the *Globe Democrat* from Carthage, Mo., states that David Collins, James Greer, William Spencer, and W. N. Smith, farmers, have been arrested on warrants charging them with murder in the first degree. The alleged offense was the killing of John Bass Jones, a somewhat noted Confederate leader. Jones, it is charged, had been threatening to drive Union men out of the country at the close of the war. One night, fourteen years ago, a party of men called him out of his house and killed him. For supposed participation in this affair, the four farmers have been arrested, the warrants having been sworn to by a woman named Lize Ody. It is represented that the arrests have been given a political significance, and that there is considerable excitement in the vicinity of Carthage. Bonds in the amount of $10,000 each have been accepted for the further appearance of the defendants.

August in England.

(L.' J. J's. Letter to N. Y. World.)

No one loses anything just now by getting out of England—in fact it is what the whole population except the shopkeepers appear to have already done. London is once more a howling wilderness. I saw but three persons this afternoon in Bond street—a policeman and two errand boys. In the Park yesterday there was not a single carriage nor anything whatever to be seen except a few nurse-maids with perambulators. During the whole week the rain fell in torrents, completely washing all hope and good spirits out of everybody who happened to have any left after this truly appalling summer. There has been but one warm place in Europe this season, and that is the one to which, as a general rule, everybody goes to get cool—Switzerland. Even the upper Engadine has been hot as a furnace, and at Chamounix during the daytime people were frizzled alive. In England there have not been a dozen comfortably warm days since this time last year. At this moment the crops are under water, large tracts of country have been temporarily obliterated and the "Irish mail" cannot go because the railroad has been washed away. Some friends of mine who have houses on the banks of the Thames tell me that they cannot tell where their lawns and gardens are just now, except by seeing the trees sticking out of them here and there. On the other hand, it has been a surprisingly healthy year, no epidemic, no general outbreak of disease, no yellow fever, no pest of insects, and certainly no one has lost a night's rest from heat or mosquitoes. So that there are some compensations even for such a climate as that of England. The whole country is bathed in the most delicious green imaginable, and when the sun lights it up—which happens once a week or so—a scene is presented which makes a man's heart leap within him for joy. There is not much summer, alas! in England; but a perfect English summer's day is not to be matched elsewhere on this side of Jordan.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column. 34

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

NEWMAN HALL'S church and the surrounding buildings cost $300,000.

FRED DOUGLASS will speak at the Colored State Fair at Montgomery, Ala.

TIOGA COUNTY, Pa., has a couple who have been married seventy-four years.

THE Princess of Wales will soon pay a visit to her royal parents in Denmark.

THE Jefferson Democratic Club of Wilmington, Del., has nominated Bayard for President.

MARK TWAIN, otherwise Mr. Clemens, arrived in New York from Europe on Thursday.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON thinks John Sherman will be the Republican nominee for President.

FOUR of Philadelphia's large hotels, the American. West End, St. George and La Pierre, are permanently closed.

WHILE in delirium just before his death General Hood repeatedly gave orders as though to columns engaged in battle.

BEECHER confessed to the Vermont farmers that he would starve if he was obliged to confine his efforts to farming.

THE expenditure of the London School Board this year is estimated at $3,000,000, involving a rate of 5½ on the pound sterling.

DONN PIATT has dramatized anew the story of "Jane Shore" for Miss Clara Morris. The title of the drama is "A Royal Love."

SCHOOL Inspector: "Now, youngster, can you name me a mild winter?" Scholar, "The winter of '75. Then our teacher was sick for six weeks."

THE man who goes to church with something unusual in his pocket is a noble stand-by to the paragrapher. A pack of cards, a bottle of yeast and several other things have been pre-empted.

THE millionaire (Roman Catholic) Marquis of Bute, has been married seven years, but has no son and only one daughter, born in 1875. His heir is his first cousin, a Protestant, aged 55. Lord Bute is 32.

TONAHATCHO, a young Seminole, has been attending the public school at Fort Myers, Florida, and stands at the head of all of his classes. He is a bright and intelligent Indian, and appears to drop readily into the habits of the whites.

HENRY IRVING believes that the permanent artistic reputation of actors is made by their audiences rather than by the professional critics, and he instances Edmund Kean's as a posthumous reputation. The newspapers of his time "cut him up."

DOGS commonly accompany their masters to the Winnipeg theatre, and, recently, in the midst of the most tearful scene in "Lady Audley's Secret," two of the brutes got into a fight close to the stage. The audience transferred its attention to the interpolated show, and the play was suspended for ten minutes.

"I WOULD like to give two York shillings," writes General Spinner, from Florida to a friend, "if you could now drop in upon me and see the pitcher of iced lemonade, basket of St. Augustine grapes and dish of sponge cake on my table, to say nothing of a cupboard full of well filled bottles and all kinds of goodies. I know you would enjoy all these so much.

HERR AUGUSTA GEIB, a Hamburg bookseller and noted Socialist, has just died at the age of thirty-seven. Esteem of him as an upholder of liberty was not confined to those of his own polilitical faith, for 20,000 people, followed his corpse to the grave, there being in the streets as many more spectators. Colors were forbidden but red flowers were freely worn at the button-hole.

THE Rev. Dr. G. W. Musgrave, of this city, president of the Presbyterian Hospital and of the Presbyterian Alliance, has presented to the First Presbyterian Church, of Bethlehem, a handsome brick building and lot, purchased at Sheriff's sale for $3,000, as a parsonage. This makes a total of nearly $8,000 that Mr. Musgrave has given this congregation within three or four years.

HOW earnest the British House of Lords is in the discharge of its duties may be judged from the fact that one morning this month, when the Annandale Peerage claim came up, it was found to be, out of a house of 400, impossible to get a quorum of seven peers, and consequently, although leading counsel and an array of witnesses, many from Scotland, were present, the parties were unable to get their case heard during the session.

VIRGINIA L. MINOR of St. Louis refuses to pay taxes on her property because she cannot vote. She quotes the constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law, and says: "That surely cannot be 'due process of law' wherein one of the parties only is law maker, Judge, jury, and executioner, and the other stands silenced, denied the power either of assent or dissent."

JUDGE CHARLES E. STEWART and his brother, of Alexandria, Va., have come into possession, by bequest from the late Mrs. Elizabeth Starte, of Stratford Hall, the home of the Lees. This birthplace of Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee and General Robert E. Lee was built about 130 years ago by Colonel Thomas Lee out of moneys presented to him by Queen Catharine, the Queen of George II. The library contains many old and rare volumes.

IN the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, "Pinafore" is played on a real ship floating on a real lake. The characters are rowed to the vessel in small boats at the proper moment, and the effect is remarkably realistic. Pretty Estelle Mortimer, the *Buttercup*, was a trifle tardy in getting aboard on Saturday evening. In her hurry she tripped on a rope, and fell into the water, a distance of fifteen feet. *Sir Joseph Porter's* crew gallantly rescued her, but she dripped too much to perform without a change of clothes, and the performance was delayed.

THE Queen has given the Albert Medal of the first class to Henry Davies and John Harris, and the novil of the second class to six other miners in the Abercain Colliery. When an explosion of the fire-damp in September last killed 260 men they went down into the pit and saved ninety lives. while the fires were still raging in it Harris, when the cage stuck in the damaged shaft, slid down a guide-rope to the bottom, where he remained helping and encouraging the sufferers, and Davies descended a shaft two miles away and through the free and escaping gases carried a message to the explorers, whose lives were menaced by a second explosion.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

—The Republicans of Chester county have approved Governor Hoyt's appointment of Judge Futhey in place of Judge Butler, by the unanimous nomination of that gentleman for a full term on the Common Pleas bench.

—Three county tickets are now in the field in Luzerne. The Greenbackers have just made nominations as follows: Judge, John Lynch; District Attorney, James Bryson; Prothonotary, James E. Roderick; Clerk of Courts, F. A. B. Koons; Jury Commissioner, L. N. Hawley.

AT the Berks county Democratic Convention on Tuesday the Committee on Platform reported a set of resolutions indorsing the platform and candidates of the State Convention; indorsing the course of Clymer in Congress, Ermentrout in the Senate, and Representatives Schaeffer, Smith, Liggett, Riegel and McFarland in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and naming the following as State delegates: Senatorial—Hon. Daniel Ermentrout; Representative—city, Henry C. G. Reber, and Ferdinand Goetz; county, Elias Obold, Henry J. Mays, Cyrus Levan and Hiram H. Schwartz. Ermentrout's friends had everything their own way. Following is the ticket nominated: President Judge, Jeremiah Hagenman; Director of the Poor, John H. Bower; Coroner, William H. Kelley; Prison Inspectors, William S. Ritter and Louis L. Moyer; Jury Commissioner, Henry Graul. The opposition to Ermentrout was weak, the vote on the State delegates being 45 to 21. In the resolutions committee a resolution favoring Tilden for the next President was withdrawn.

—William H. Sowden of Lehigh, is understood to have begun his campaign for the Congressional nomination which the Tenth Legion will have to bestow next year.

—The Republican primaries in Erie county resulted in the nomination of H. C. Stafford for Sheriff, F. H. Couse for Clerk of Courts, and J. C. Zuck for Director of the Poor.

—Mr. W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the Democratic Committee of that county. J. L Steinmetz and W. H. Grier are the Secretaries.

—The Philadelphia Republicans make their nominations on Thursday. At the City Committee meeting on Saturday the matter of registering candidates for the three offices was then taken up, and it was found that the following had paid the assessment of $200, as required by the rules of the party, to defray the necessary expenses:

For Sheriff—John L. Hill.
For Register of Wills—Nathan Spering and William E. Littleton.
For City Treasurer—Peter Lane, Jr., William G. Huey, Thomas Kemble and George De B. Keim.

Hartranft did not put up, and hence is ruled off. The Philadelphia *Times* should have solicited contributions.

—The Warren county Democrats have nominated Joseph Clinton for Sheriff, General Blair for Prothonotary.

—The only official to be elected in Indiana county this year is Jury Commissioner. Joseph Boggs is the Democratic candidate.

—The Democrats of Cumberland county expect to have a big picnic at Pine Grove Park on September 17.

—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Latta, who had been a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Common Pleas Judge in Westmoreland county, has withdrawn from the contest.

English and American Economy.

(London Truth, August 21.)

At a large hotel in London, frequented by English and Americans, a calculation was recently made to discover which nationality spent on an average the most. It was found that the Americans are more economical than we are, because as a rule they drink no wine at dinner. We English are in the habit of ordering wine at a restaurant or a hotel "for the good of the house." Nothing can be more absurd, and the sooner that we give up this practice the sooner shall we cease to be fools. In the course of my life I have done many silly actions and I have ordered many bottles of wine for my own good, but I never ordered one for the good of the vendor. One might just as well buy a costly hat box for the good of the hatter when one buys a hat.

The Prize for Virtue.

(N. Y. World.)

Leontine Nicolle, the Frenchwoman who takes the prize for virtue this year at the Academie, when her mother became a lunatic twenty years ago and was sent to the asylum of La Saltpetriere, in order to be always with, and watch over her (though a young girl), obtained a situation as nurse in the asylum, where she has ever since remained. Last year the mother died, but the daughter still remains devoted to her work. M. Jules Simon, in his address, stated that through the devotion of this living martyr no less than five hundred insane men and women had regained their senses and their liberty.

A Sick Man's Hope.

The French General X. being sick in bed was anxious to find out the opinion of the doctors. After three medical celebrities had left his bedside, he rang for his man servant. "Well, Jacques, you showed those gentlemen out; what did they say?" "Ah, General, they seemed to differ with each other; the big fat one said that they must have a little patience, and at the autopsy—whatever that may be—they would find out what the matter was."

A Good-night Clock.

(From the Jacksonville Union.)

A father on Monroe street has purchased a lover's alarm clock that works like a charm. At 10 o'clock it strikes loudly, two little doors open, and a man with a dressing-gown and cap on glides out, holding in his hand a card inscribed "good-night." As he bows and smilingly retires back into the clock, the young man takes the hint, says "Good-night" to the fair daughters and departs.

The Great Eastern Meat Shop.

[London Echo, August 19.]

The owners of the Great Eastern have at last determined to convert the great ship into a meat-carrying trader between London and Texas. The requisite alterations, which include new boilers, will involve an expenditure of about £100,000, but as the vessel can carry 2,000 head of cattle or 36,000 sheep the speculation should prove remunerative.

Railroad Discrimination.

(N. Y. Sun.)

It is possible that when the people of New York and Pennsylvania agree in bringing to terms the trunk lines under their control, they may force a cessation of that competition for the Western trade, under pretext of which the through freights are put down and the local freights up—the latter to make up the loss of the former.

"WHAT is the matter with the darling creature?" The baby was crying piteously, but the nurse had a bottle of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at hand, and the little fellow was soon comfortable.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

She reads until she could not see—
Did "Ivanhoe" e'er weary?
Then dropped the book upon her knee,
And said her life was dreary.
"From day to day I still must tread
The same dull round of duty—
Of darning socks and baking bread,
Without one glimpse of beauty.
From week to week my landmarks are:
A sermon dull on Sunday;
On Friday night the Plumville *Star*,
The weekly wash on Monday,
And, oh! there's never a line of grace,
And never a hint of glory,"
She sighed and lengthened her pretty face—
"It's always the same old story!"

She dried her eyes and curled her hair,
And went to the conference meeting—
From the garden gate to the vestry stair
The self-same words repeating.
At last the final hymn was sung,
And all the prayers were ended,
When one from the doorway crowd among
Her homeward steps attended.
They left at length the village street,
And sprang the low wall over,
To cross through Captain Peaslee's wheat
And Deacon Bascombe's clover,
The moon seemed shining overhead
To flood their path with glory;
They whispered low, but what they said
Was—Only the same old story!

—*Cambridge Tribune.*

SOUTHERN TRAITS.

Conclusion of a Northern Editor After an Extended Tour.

Mr. E. B. Haskell, editor-in-chief of the Boston *Herald*, has lately been on an extended tour through the South. His conclusions are of peculiar value in that they represent the views of a man of independent mind, of extented travel, of shrewd judgment, and of one who would not be misled by appearances. He first remarks upon the semi-rural nature of Southern cities and the fact that the South still remains an agricultural section. Beyond the Mississippi good horsemanship is universal. even the negroes being greatly addicted to mule-riding. Athletic out-door sports have given the men an erect carriage and an exemption from those optical disabilities which place the eyeglass astride the nose of so many young New Englanders. Though no bookworms, the Southerners have a taste for reading; but their conservatism does not allow them to take kindly to those delineations of morbid mental phenomena or those too often successful attempts at naturalistic nastiness which crowd the booksellers' counters and feed the insatiable patrons of our circulating libraries.

A feature of Southern character is the reverence in which the clergy are held. The respect shown to ministers of every denomination reminds one of the traditions of early ecclesiastical New England, when the minister was far more a power in the community than he is today. The proportion of young men in the Southern churches is greater than is the case in the North. To have the reputation of an infidel or an atheist in the South carries with it the penalty of social isolation. New England liberalism is looked upon with suspicion, and the Concord "School of Philosophy" would command no attendance in any Southern State. The free lovers, who hold their debates and lectures so publicly, in New England, would find their necks in immediate danger in any town from Virginia to Texas.

In every Southern community female honor is guarded by a public sentiment as inexorable to offenders as the laws of Draco. All through the South ladies ride over the loneliest roads without fear of insult. The "tramp," that hideous production of our civilization, is almost unknown in the South. In Southern cities ladies can walk the streets unmolested by well-dressed scoundrels. Every white man in the community considers himself the protector of every lady. The tone of public sentiment in this regard is so healthy that women in the South have a freedom recalling the chivalric days of old. A certain sort of men who haunt the streets of Northern cities would have short shift in Savannah, Vicksburg or New Orleans. The Southern man or woman, not being given over to newspapers, magazines and books, has retained what is in many of our communities a lost art—that of conversation.

One of the marks of good breeding in the South is the ability to converse well. Conversation is cultivated as a fine art. Almost everybody talks, and talks well. The conversational vocabulary of Southerners is well stored with good English words. There is a certain old-fashioned way of pronouncing many words, due to the fact that conversation, and not books, gives the law to pronounciation. The effect is sometimes laughable to a Northerner who has been drilled into the recognition of hypercritical and intractable dictionary distinctions. It is common to have "Jeems" for James, "clark" for clerk, "gyurl" for girl, "rigiment" for regiment, etc. Sometimes words are oddly accented; for example: "Fanatic" with the stress laid on the first syllable, "temperament" with the accent on the second, etc.

A Southern young man does not get to be "twenty-one," but "one-and-twenty." "I reckon" stands for the New England "I guess." At the Southern Bar and in the legislative hall a good deal of attention is paid to oratory. Rhetoric is studied. The Southern orator is apt to soar into realms of highfalutin. In Kentucky every other man is able to talk one to death.

Contrary to Northern opinion, the South is not given over to whisky. There is less drinking in many Southern cities in proportion to the population than in Boston. The wearers of the blue ribbon are many. Among the negroes there is a noticeable absence of that jollity and gayety attributed to them by the novels and tales of ante-bellum days. Sambo has "hung up de fiddle an' de bow" and "jined de church." The pious negroes are as firmly opposed to worldly amusements, such as dancing and fiddling, as ever were the Puritans. The war, say observing Southerners, took the fun out of the colored people.

The South, though not an elysium nor even a faint reproduction of paradise, has many points of social excellence. The sense of "honah," although often overstrained, has made intercourse between man and man in the South something delightful. There is a mutual deference, a quiet courtesy of manner and an absence of brusqueness, even in business formalities, which impresses the observer from the North. Life south has more outward finish and more inward repose than with us.

THE SUN AND THE WEATHER.

Recent Speculations of European Scientists.

The summer in Europe has been cold and rainy. It was rainy and cold last year. The scientific men are discussing the why and wherefore of this unwelcome weather, and Emile Flammarion, the French astronomer, thinks he has solved the problem.

"If it were only in France, or in Europe, that the summer was rainy," he writes, "the question would be purely a meteorological one, and its solution would be found in some atmospherical movements. But now we have to deal with a fact of a very different nature. The sky has been covered with clouds around the whole surface of our globe for more than a year. The last winter was unusually long and cold in Asia, Africa and America, as well as in Europe. Such a state of things must have a general, and, therefore, an astronomical cause. The sun governs our planet; it regulates our temperature, climate and seasons. Therefore, we have to turn our attention to the sun for the solution of our question. We find that the sun is now in an unusual condition. During the whole of last year it appeared to be in a state of repose that is very rare. At present there are no spots or eruptions to be seen on the sun. It looks like an ocean of light undisturbed either by wind or by storm, which is unusual. The sun's spots are the signs of its activity; they appear simultaneously with the eruptions that are seen on its surface. At such times torrents of white-hot hydrogen, of magnium steam, and of fire are thrown up several hundreds of thousands miles. The whole of our globe could be thrown up from one of these apertures, and be melted and transformed into a gaseous state, like a drop of water in an eruption of Ætna. These clouds of gases are so hot that they cannot burn, and so they fall down upon the surface of the sun as a fiery rain. The immense heat of the sun during eruptions could burn up over eleven milliards of tons of coal in a second. Sometimes the sun's surface appears to be in motion, like an ocean tossed by a storm; sometimes it is quiet as the clouds observed from above by the æronaut. But even in the period of repose the sun emits such an awful heat that if our globe were to approach it it would be instantly melted like wax.

"Now the cold and rainy summers coincide with the unusual repose of the sun. This coincidence does not seem to be accidental, for it appears to repeat itself periodically, just as the formation of the sun's spots and the eruptions are periodical. In 1870 and 1871 the number of the sun's spots was about three hundred, and there were several thousands of eruptions. One of the spots I have found to be three times as large as the diameter of the earth. Since then the number of the sun's spots and eruptions has regularly decreased year by year. The decrease goes on for 7½ years, and then it takes 3½ years to reach again its maximum. It is known that 1870 and 1871 were dry and warm years. The last minimum of the sun's spots and eruptions was in 1866 and 1867, and these years were rainy—especially 1866. The last maximum was in 1859 and 1860, those years being dry. A previous minimum was in 1856, which was a rainy year. Apparently, then, the maximum period of the sun's spots and eruption coincides with and causes dry and warm years; while the minimum means rainy and cold years. This explanation is offered only as a hypothesis, however, for as yet positive mathematical proof is wanting."

Another French savant, De Perville, puts forward this explanation in the *Journal des Debats*: The annual apparent declination of the moon is not constant; it varies from 18 deg. 19 min. to 28 deg. 36 min. It takes nine years for the moon to reach its maximum of declination. De Perville asserts that each period of maximum declination is accompanied by excessive rains. This opinion he supports by observation made during seventy years. The rainy summers of Europe have always corresponded, he says, to that portion of the moon. This year the declination of the moon is 26 deg. In 1872 and 1875, the rainy years, it was from 26 deg. to 28 deg. According to this we shall have a rainy summer in 1885, while the summers of 1881, '82, '83, and '84 shall be dry.

An English scientific man, Henry Ray, from his observations of thirty years past, makes the following calculations: If the number of a year is even and divisible by three, then it is the middle one of three rainy and cold years. For example, 1860 is an even number, divisible by 3; 1859, 1860 and 1861 were rainy and cold. If the number of the year is odd and divisible by 3, then it is the middle one of three dry and warm years. For example, 1863 is an odd number, divisible by 3; 1862, 1863 and 1864 were dry and warm. According to this calculation, 1880, 1881 and 1882 will be dry years.

Young Bennett of the "Herald."

[N. Y. Tribune.]

How does Mr. Bennet look?

I met him at the Union Club a few hours after his arrival. I never saw him look so well or so handsome. Imagine before you a tall, slim man, about 45. His face is florid, and hair prematurely white. Mr. Bennett's eyes are very singular. He has what a horseman calls "watch-eyes." That is, the iris of the eye is light gray, while the pupil or central dot is white. Walker, the filibuster leader, had the same restless "watch-eyes." Mr. Bennett's white hair is like that worn by Stokes, who killed Jim Fisk, Frank Lord, the son of the late Mrs. Hicks-Lord, and young George Law. It is caused by drinking champagne in place of water. Champagne makes gray hair, while too much food produces gout. Bennett is a drinker, and not an eater. If he had $3 to buy a meal with he would spend $2.85 for champagne and fifteen cents for a sandwich. Bennett is really one of the loudest livers in the country. Besides the big house up on Washington Heights left by his father, he has a big double-house on Fifth avenue, a house in London, a "shooting-box" in Lancashire, and now a $4,000 villa at Newport. All these things cannot cost him less than $100,000 per annum. He spends his money like a king, and is really admired in New York. Mr. Bennett, though a man of talent, has really very little to do with the *Herald*. His business is simply to call about four times a week and "shake the boys up." While abroad he does his "shaking up" by telegraph. One of Mr. Bennett's peculiarities is the "shaking up" mania. One night, after a champagne dinner, he flew down to the office, shook up Connery, the managing editor, and then wrote a loose, slashing editorial, putting the retail price of the *Herald* down to three cents. He not only shakes up his newspaper, but he shakes up his friends. His trouble with the Mays was caused by his appearance at the May residence at 12 o'clock at night, "shaking up" the door bell, cleaning off the hat-rack, firing a shot or two into the mirror, and then giving Miss May a pocket pistol to defend herself with. Religiously Mr. Bennett ought to be a Shaker, though in fact he is a Catholic.

Is it Possible

that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column. 33

It is something to know that Mrs. Langtry, the professional beauty of London, makes her own clothes and trims her own hats. There is something handsome about that, certainly.

SONG OF A SWING

Between the leafy trees that toss
Their branches to the summer sky,
There hangs an open swing;
And now a footstep passes by,
And float a maiden's words across
The summer silence, deep and high,
And reach me where I listening lie,
And thus I hear her sing:

The winds blow over the open plain,
And free as the wind I swing,
The birds dip deep in the quivering sky,
And free as the swallow can be am I,
Though never so high I dare to fly,
As merrily may I sing!

Low winds, and lower, dip among the grass,
Sweep along your emerald floor, touch me as I pass!
High, birds, and higher, reach the infinite sky!
Wistful hearts may well aspire—you can only fly!

Now above me filters in
Sunlight through the shade,
Higher! for I cannot rest
Till I see the robin's nest,
And the four blue eggs within,
That the mother-bird has laid!

Now is folded faster 'round me
All the tree's intenser green;
Leafy arches close about me
As I sweep between,
Fly the birds, and I fly with them,
Farther would I dare to range;
Beating to a boundless rhythm,
She to music wild and strange!

Low winds, and lower, dip among the grass,
Sweep along your emerald floor, touch me as I pass!
High, birds, and higher, reach the infinite sky!
Wistful hearts may well aspire—you can only fly!

—DORA READ GOODALE.

ON CONKLING.

The Great Bulldozer as Pictured by Gath's Pen.

(G. A. T. in Cincinnati Enquirer.)

* * * Thus the Republican party has been weakened in New York from year to year, although Mr. Conkling has constantly risen, and he now holds the Senatorship for the third term, with a diminishing party constituency. He appears to have accepted the fact that he is unpopular and can not be popular, and he therefore hates men who receive praise of the voluntary support of their fellow-citizens.

NO PEERS.

The rule of his life is to allow no peer, no equal. He is as crafty and domineering as the young Augustus, who consented for a little while to divide the world with Anthony and Lepidus and thoroughly exterminated both at last. Mr. Conkling has had full control of the Senatorial patronage of the Utica District. All the Federal positions are filled with his lickspittles. I heard a Judge whom he had appointed to the District Bench of the United States express the view, the other day, that Conkling had been thick with Mrs. Sprague beyond the boundaries of right and law; but still it would set him up in the State, as the people would say he was a fine bull. Here was a man administering the laws of his country over nearly half of the area of a great State, exclaiming that the adultery with the wife of a friend was a high talent. We need go no further to know what sort of people Conkling appoints to the lower offices when he makes such men Judges. At the same time, among his following are some men of good social belongings, like the late William Orton and young Cornell, his present candidate for Governor. Orton, however, was accustomed to look for mastership, having been a plain book-seller, hard up for most of his life. He also had a great part to play in the laws affecting telegraphy, and knew that Conkling was a man to be conciliated.

Cornell having a wealthy father was fished for by Conkling with a burnished bait.

It may be also said in Conkling's favor that when he incurs an obligation he is apt to discharge it, but always at the expense of the United States. He regards official patronage which by perversion of our system has got into the hands of Senators, as his personal quitrent and feudal right. He stuck to Grant through thick and thin because Grant gave him the whole of the patronage of this State. Knowing that Tom Murphy is still thick with Grant he still tolerates that genial hanger-on.

CONKLING'S CUSSEDNESS.

In such a house as I have described, situated on the most beautiful street of Utica—a street paved with concrete and lined with beds of grass and double rows of shade trees—Conkling only lacked the devout spirit, the sense of duty, gratitude to heaven and those around him to have been a much-envied man. But his restless and uncertain and voluptuous nature is ever lashing itself within the confines of his home, like some monk in his cell who rises from the Scripture to do self-flagellations. He has no repose in his nature, and the sight of a beautiful woman, of a high-minded rival, of a daughter just budding into the conception of love, give him no happiness, but rather arouses the hateful antagonisms of his character. He not only resents those things aimed at himself, but things in general that do not promote his pride or momentary convenience. As one of his parasites said to me, "He has an unholy pride." What is worse than pride except impiousness?

Forgiveness is wholly alien to his spirit. He makes it a matter of regard that he has no use for a man who has disappointed him.

One view of his nature is artificial. He is neither a man of courage, of truth, nor of honor. Yet he would have it appear that he lives in the circle of those virtues and governs the world strictly by them. I recollect hearing him once say that a certain thing was outside the "forum and domain of honor." Yet I have lived to see this man, so good at phrases, sneak into a gentleman's house, supposing him to be absent, and court his wife in the presence of her four children. Conkling is little more than a Northern slave-driver. Even supposing his amusements to be what his friends claim, they bespeak his brutality. He is a boxer, a good shot with a pistol, an insulter and vindictive. Are these the qualities for a leader of Northern society? Or are they not identical with the qualities which underlie the "Mississippi plan" and the shot-gun policy? But it is most probably a sly assumption on his part that he can either shoot a pistol or stand up against any determined pugilist. He has had two or three occasions of late to develop on that idea. Lamar leveled at him one of the bitterest sentences ever uttered in the Senate, that the insult he had given Conkling was such as "no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear." Repelled like a shuttlecock from a battledore, he was in turn kicked out from Sprague's house at Narragansett, and he is likely to have an unhappy time hereafter with one enemy in the Senate and another out on the business circle. If he does not kick a small boy some of these days he will have no reputation left.

Too Many Snake-Bites.

(Detroit Free Press.)

During the haying season an honest old farmer out on the Gratiot road employed three young men from the city to help cut and store his timothy. None of them liked work half as well as whisky, and a conspiracy was the result. About noon one day one of the trio fell down in the field, shouting and kicking, and the other two ran to the farmer with wild eyes and called out that their companion had been bitten by a rattlesnake and must have whisky. The farmer rushed to the house and brought out a quart, and the three harvesters got a big drink all around on the sly, while the "bitten" one had a lay-off of half a day. The next forenoon a second one was bitten, and again the farmer rushed for his bottle. It was a nice little job for the boys, and on the third day the third one put in his claim for a bite, and yelled for the whisky-bottle. The farmer took the matter very coolly this time, and, after making particular inquiries as to the size of the snake, location of the bite, the sensation, and so forth, he slowly continued: "Day before yesterday James was bitten, and drank a quart of good whisky. Yesterday John was bitten, and drank a quart more. To-day you've got a bite, and the best thing for you to do is to smell their breaths and lay down in the shade while the rest of us eat dinner!"

The man got well in ten minutes, and not another rattlesnake was seen during the season.

FARM AND GARDEN

AUTUMN SEEDING FOR MEADOWS.—Notwithstanding the fact that there are a good many practical arguments in favor of the Autumn seeding of grass-lands, as against Spring seeding, and a multitude of testimonies in support of the former practice, it is not a little surprising that, as a system or method of farm operations, it has made very slow progress, even among the best farmers, during the past sixty years. Such is the strength of our adherence to tradition. For why farmers seed in Spring, the most unfavorable period of the year for performing the operation, rather than in the Fall, we do not know, excepting that their father did so, and that it saves a little time.

Almost every farmer will admit that it is injurious to both crops to sow grain and grass seed together, yet somehow they keep on doing just that very thing. In some points it is a question as to the character of the season, for there are years when Spring seeding of meadows is more successful than Autumn seeding, but speaking on general terms, the arguments are in favor of the last named. While it may occur that the grain crop will sometimes shade the ground, to the advantage of the "catch" of grass, it is more frequently the case that the growth chokes the grass, smothering it in its early stages, while the cutting of the grain leaves it so much exposed to the heat and drought of midsummer as to not unfrequently scorch it to such a degree that it is a long time in recovering from it. Grass roots that have been shaded by a rank growth of grain, if suddenly exposed to the scorching sun of August, are liable to have a very poor preparation for winter. Moreover the troublesome weeds of late Summer (and they are far more annoying than the weeds of Spring), which appear in Spring seeded fields where a poor "catch" of grass has been obtained, is one of the greatest drawbacks to Spring seeding, as nothing so much contributes to foul fields as this very practice of sowing grass seed in Spring. Weeds are sure to come in where the ground is not fully occupied with useful plants, and this is especially the case where grass seed has failed to "catch."

Hundreds of the best farmers in New England, more especially perhaps in this State, have repeatedly given their testimony to the advantages of seeding grass lands any time between the 20th of August and the 20th of September. This is done on inverted meadow, with the application of a light dressing of phosphate or some special fertilizer or domestic manure, though a crop of buckwheat is sometimes sown as a bee pasturage and then turned under as a green manuring crop for grass seed. With favorable weather grass seed sown any time within the period named is sure of a good catch; the cool weather promotes growth, and it gets a permanent hold before the ground freezes in the fall. in fact, it is believed that generally Autumn seeded fields will be in a better condition to withstand the Winter than will those seeded in the Spring. The practice is not uncommon of sowing broadcast with the grass seed, seed of the English or flat turnip, which is harvested without injuring the grass, and returns a profit sufficient to pay the expenses of the labor on the field. One bushel of red top and half a bushel of herds grass per acre, is the amount of seed usually sown; and in the Spring ten pounds of clover seed is sown and the whole field rolled. This presses the roots of the grass into the ground if it is inclined to heave out, though seeding with clover on the snow in late Spring is recommended. But it must not be forgotten that thorough drainage is the only permanent remedy for "heavy" grass fields, and one of the best preparations for a good hay crop.

A somewhat thorough examination of our annals of agriculture for the past twenty-five years, to ascertain the bearing of the testimony of good farmers on this point, while showing some diversity of opinion, and also some difference of practice in accordance with the character of the soil, the kind of crop made a leading one on the farm, and the peculiarities of the season show also a singular unanimity in favor of Autumn seeding. These records of practice are so many and so positive as to leave little chance for question as to its merits for general practice. We fully believe also, that its more general adoption to a far greater extent than is now common; would be of advantage in New England farming, and if more universally practiced, we would find in consequence a better stand of grass and more permanence to our meadows than is now the case.—*Am. Cultivator.*

HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER.—a pure cider is only obtainable from clean, sound fruit, and the fruit should, therefore, be carefully examined and wiped before grinding.

In the press use hair-cloth or gunny in place of straw. As the cider runs from the press let it pass through a hair-sieve into a large open vessel, that will hold as much juice as can be expressed in one day. In one day, or sometimes less, the pomace will rise to the top, and in a short time grow very thick. When little white bubbles break through it, draw off the liquid through a very small spigot placed about three inches from the bottom, so that the lees may be left behind. The cider must be drawn off into very clean, sweet casks, preferably fresh liquor casks, and closely watched. The moment the white bubbles, before mentioned, are perceived rising at the bunghole, rack it again. It is usually necessary to repeat this three times. Then fill up the cask with cider in every respect like that orginally contained in it, add a tumbler of warm sweet oil and bung up tight. For very fine cider it is customary to add at this stage of this process about half a pound of glucose (starch sugar), or a smaller portion of white sugar. The cask should then be allowed to remain in a cool place until the cider has acquired the desired flavor.

In the meantime clean barrels for its reception should be prepared, as follows: Some clean strips of rags are dippek in melted sulphur, lighted and burned in the bunghole and the bung laid loosely on the end of the rag, so as to retain the sulphur vapor within the barrel. Then tie up half a pound of mustard seed in a coarse muslin bag and put it in the barrel fill the barrel with cider, and add about a quarter of a pound of isinglass or fine gelatine dissolved in hot water. This is the old-fashioned way, and will keep cider in the same condition as when it went into the barrel, if kept in a cool place, for a year.

Professional cider makers are now using calcium sulphite (sulphite of lime), instead of mustard and sulphur vapor. It is much more convenient and effectual. To use it it is simply requisite to add one-eighth to one-quarter of an ounce of the sulphite to each gallon of cider in the cask, first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider and giving the latter a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged several days to allow the sulphite to exert its full action, it may be bottled off. The sulphite of lime (which should not be mistaken for the sulphate of lime) is a commercial article, costing about forty cents a pound by the barrel. It will preserve the sweetness of the cider perfectly, but unless care is taken not to add too much of it, it will impart a slight sulphurous taste to the cider. The bottles and corks used should be perfectly clean, and the corks wired down.

A little cinnamon, wintergreen or sassafras, etc., is often added to sweet cider in the bottle, together with a dram or so of bicarbonate of soda at the moment of driving the stopper. This helps to neutralize free acids, and renders the liquid effervescent when unstopped; but if used to excess it may prejudicially affect the taste.—*Scientific American.*

FARM NOTES.

Whether on the hen-roost high,
Or in the butcher's van;
The noblest place for fowls to die
Is where they die for man.

—The State of Illinois is very nearly equal in area to that of England, and 90 per cent. of its soil is prairie, of which fully one million square miles yet remain untouched by the plow.

—The manure of cows and pigs resists decomposition for a longer time than that of the sheep or horse, both the latter being drier than the former, and decomposing more readily in the soil.

—The cost of shipping butter from the West to New York, in refrigerant cars, including the cost of tubs, commissions and freights, is said not to exceed three cents per pound, when shipped by the carload.

—Salt is an excellent manure for strawberry plants after the crop of berries has been picked. If applied before that time it causes such a growth of foliage as to prevent the berries from ripening.

—One of the plainest indications of unsuccessful farming is to see manure going to waste or unemployed. When this is seen there is no need looking beyond the stables and yards to find out the condition of the farm, or to judge of the success of its owner.

—Gardening is regularly and practically taught in more that 20,000 primary schools in France. Every school house has its garden, and teachers must be not only good gardeners, but qualified to teach horticulture also, or they cannot pass the examination.

—For a kicking horse fill an old sack with hay, and suspend it from the loft by means of a rope, in such a manner that the horse will be able to kick it every time it swings against him. Let him kick until he stops of his own accord, and you will have no more trouble with him in that way.

—A miller at Holliday, Ill., who lost a number of hogs from cholera, has discovered that dry bran, slightly salted, is a good remedy for it. If the hogs refuse to eat it, starve them until they do. Another farmer claims that if hogs are given what salt they need in a clean pasture, it will have the desired effect.

—The universal experience of good fruit-growers is that the best way to keep down the number of the curculio is this: In the early morning just when the fruit is setting, lay papers or a sheet on the ground under the tree. Then give the tree a jarring blow. The curculios will drop and feign death. Pick them up and destroy them.

—The best way to keep a cut cheese is to put it in a close box in a cool place, as damp as it can be without much danger of moulding to injure appearance. Mould is hardly an injury to quality. By cutting off at once what will be used before it becomes too dry, and covering the cut surfaces of the cheese with fine muslin greased with butter, very little change will occur in the cut cheese for a long time.

—"Pink-eye" is the name given to a disease which has broken out among the horses at Hartford, Conn. It usually follows excessive warm weather, with sudden changes, and is very much like a cold. It settles on the lungs, producing congestion of the bowels, and if the horse is kept at work the complaint soon kills him, for he loses his appetite, and the joints of the legs become very much swollen.

—There is a well attested case, which occurred in Windsor, England, in 1869, of a single pumpkin seed which was accidently dropped in a rich old pasture, that produced a vine measuring eight inches in girth and which produced 260 pumpkins. There is also an instance of a single grain of barley, which, by being steeped in saltpetre water and watered with the same when growing, produced 249 stalks and 18,000 grains.

—It is claimed that the cost of keeping herds of cattle in Montana is only 60c. a head. Including taxes, a 3-year old beef steer, which will sell on the ground for $30, only costs $2 for care and feed. 2 per cent. will cover the losses in raising, while the profits vary from 25 to 40 per cent. per annum. In 1873 there were but 86,944 cattle in the Territory; in '78 there were 250,000 head, while 22,000, valued at $44,000, were exported east.

—Baltimore proposes to start a beet sugar factory. Test crops grown last year polarized 12 per cent. of sugar. A body of German manufacturers have offered to come to Baltimore and provide all the capital required for the enterprise, and to bring over machinery of the latest invention. They also agree to employ skilled workmen to run the factory. The only stipulation they make is that they shall be guaranteed that 2,000 acres of land or more shall be planted to the sugar beet and sold at $5 per ton.

—In Lombardy, large fields of water-melons are raised solely for making sugar. They are planted upon the sandy borders of the rivers after the spring floods retire. Unlike the mode of planting adopted here, the vines are planted one foot apart in the rows, the rows eight feet apart. The vines are turned one way. Only two melons are allowed to grow on each vine. The melons are cut open by hand and the inside scraped out. The pulp is put through a strainer, and the juice is then boiled down to sugar.

—My practice is to dig potatoes when the ground is dry; pick them up as dug; keep them covered with a blanket from the sun while in the wagon, and place them on the lath in my corn bin, about 18 inches thick, and leave them there until fear of freezing, when they are put in bins in the cellar. The air coming up from beneath keeps them perfectly dry. One fall it was late when I dug them, and I thought it was so near the time to put them in the cellar I would take them there directly, In a few days I found they were decaying; I took them out and put them in the corn crib, and they dried off and did not rot after this.

—Corn husking is not far off, and every little help that will ease the troublesome labor of transferring the corn crop from the field to the crib will be well received by farmers. An old number of the *American Agriculturist* gives a couple of ingenious plans for unloading corn. At the start it is difficult to shovel up the corn, and until the bottom of the wagon box is reached, the shovel or scoop cannot be made to enter the load. But if a piece of wide board is placed in a sloping position, resting upon the end board of the wagon, the shovel can be used with ease at the commencement of the unloading. Another plan is, make the box two feet longer than usual, and place the end board two feet from the end. When the end board is lifted the ears slide down into this recess from which they can be scooped with ease.

THE APEX OF THE CONTINENT.

Whence the Waters of a Spring Flow to the Atlantic and the Pacific.

OGDEN, August 25.—The future great resort for health and pleasure is that part of the Rockys between Green River City and the Yellowstone. It is a great plateau, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, with such peaks as Fremont's, Stambaugh, Chimney Rock, Union, and others yet nameless, all of an altitude of 13,000 or 14,000 feet, and is the true apex of the continent. Here are the brooks that flow away through profound canons and become the Dandris, the Green, the Snake, the Yellowstone, the Big and the Little Wind rivers, and the Sweetwater. Here the snows of winter fall many feet deep, and on the peaks the snow is perpetual, and in this region now, as for centuries past, the moose browses, the elk whistles, the antelope run over the foothills, and from the loftiest crag mountain goats look down at the puma or American lion, as he lurks for prey. The buffalo roams at will, and grizzlies grow fat upon on fish, berries and roots; the beaver fashions his wonderful masonry and the otter slides for fish, and the great white swan and the gray goose breast the rippling stream. The clear, ice cold waters are full of speckled trout, salmon and whitefish; and from the deeper lakes are taken mountain catfish, a fish more palatable even than trout.

"Two Ocean Pass" is so named from a spring, whose waters, dividing, flow to the Gulf of Mexico via. the Yellowstone and Missouri, and to the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia river. Several geysers have been discovered in these mountains, and one, a lake one hundred yards across, and in the center sixteen feet deep, has a temperature varying with the wind of from 100 degrees to 115 degrees F.

On the To-po-ag-ia (Crow word for head-waters) is the thriving village of Lander City. In '75 the few fearless hearts who inhabited its stockaded ranches peered cautiously through the loopholes, but now smiling children play in the door yards of two hundred families. The inhabitants are brave, generous, honest, and though whisky is as free as the water which runs, a gutter drunkard is the exception. Thousands of great fat cattle graze and grow fatter on the buffalo and bunch grass, netting their owners from three to four and a half per centum per month for the money invested. Chicago's cattle dealers disburse thousands of dollars here for this beef, which for luscious richness has no equal in the world.

The climate is so dry and equable, and the nights so cool and well calculated to induce healthful sleep, that it is not surprising that the wan, hollowed-eyed invalid, after a few weeks' life in this invigorating atmosphere, puts on the ruddy hue of health.

A surgeon who, as an army officer, explored this region has set on foot a travelling hotel that will enable the invalid and the tourist to enjoy the scenery and the shooting and the fishing, and escape the discomforts of mountain travel. He has organized an immense pack train, which will transport an ample hotel under canvas, containing in itself everything from a napkin to a bedroom in the first story, with a full corps of servants, from a bootblack and porter to the proprietor himself. As the trip is to be made on horseback, an easy-riding, fully equipped saddle horse will be furnished each guest. Awaking, the traveler makes his toilet and then goes to the breakfast saloon, orders his hot coffee, cream, eggs on toast, grouse, venison or beefsteak, antelope chop or trout, hot rolls, &c., and after his repast his horse is ready, and with a friend or two he is off to spend some hours shooting, fishing or sight-seeing. His orderly follows to render any little service required, and his guide takes him to the site of the new camp when desired. Meantime the tents are struck, the bedding and all else packed, circled on pack animals, and removed twelve or fifteen miles to the selected place. The hotel is reconstructed, and the tired tourist returns to find the dining table spread and white-aproned waiters ready to serve the smoking viands. He reads his mail, smokes his cigar, retires when ready to a clean well made bed and sleeps until the awakes for a new day's sport. The expense will be about $10 a day for the round trip of forty days.

That Boy.

Dramatis personnæ.—A young American in roundabout and leggins, perched upon the fence devouring a huge piece of mince pie, and a maiden of five summers, in pantalettes, looking very wishfully at the gormand on the fence. *Young America*—"I say, sis, does your mar make mince pies? if she does I'll bet they aint so good as my mar's." *Little Miss* (timidly)—"I like mince pie awful well." *Young America*—"Well, now, that's funny! Just look here (drawing a quarter of a pie out of his jacket pocket) and it's boss, too! Aint my mar good?" (carefully stowing it away in his pocket). That boy "is father to the man" who must have his cigars and any other masculine luxury his contemptible selfishness craves, while his poor sickly wife must do the work of two women ("girls waste more than they earn," he says), and for the want of a little money to purchase a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the sovereign remedy for female diseases and weaknesses, she is literally dying by inches—and all because of that masculine selfishness that would not divide the childish luxury with his playmate, and now tacitly refuses his wife the luxury of health.

HORATIO SEYMOUR walks through the streets of Utica with a swinging gait, with short black trousers, and with heavy soled boots. He is greatly liked there for his good manners and disposition, but is thought to be rather close in money matters.

THE DETECTIVE NOOSED.

McParlan, the Detective Caught at Last.

(Louisville Courier-Journal, Chicago Letter.)

"James McParlan—Mary Ann Fitzgerald." This, under the head of marriage licenses, was all that crept into the papers, but the first name burdened the press dispatches a few years since; in it the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was more widely known than that of her famous poet-laureate, Childs, and has been whispered with dread and execration wherever on the face of the earth breathed an Irish miner. It is McParlan, *alias* McKenna,

THE FAMOUS MOLLY MAGUIRE DETECTIVE;

and Mary Ann Fitzgerald is the rosy-lipped, blue eyed daughter of old Captain Fitzgerald, who for "twinty-wan year, barrin' accident and sickness," has been the big-hearted, big-bellied, austere and kindly Captain of Pinkerton's Preventive Police here in Chicago.

They were married in a quiet way, at St. Joseph's church, on Monday, after which a few friends at "the Captain's" listened to a legend some four hundred stanzas in length, beginning:

"Ye Geraldines, ye Geraldines!
'Twas full a thousand years
Since from yon Tuscan vineyards bright
Upraised your cattle spears,"

repeated by the venerable Captain with great power and unction, he having for many years, in early life, absorbed the legendary Irish inspirations which the ancient college of Maynooth always gives to those coming under her influence. Shortly after, the happy couple left for Onarga, Ill., where McParlan resides.

M'PARLAN'S CAREER.

He was formerly Pinkerton's coachman. The latter believed him the man to consummate the perilous task of unearthing the Pennsylvania Molly Maguires. He was engaged at a salary of only twelve dollars a week and all expenses, after a long struggle with his own convictions as to the right and wrong of the mighty task he was about undertaking. How he ingratiated himself among these people, for years lived with them as a boon companion, wrenched from them their direct secrets, prevented many a murder, and at last, when Pinkerton had his nooses all ready, emerged from his identity as McKenna, the brawling Molly, becoming the terrible instrument of justice that has transformed the coal regions from a country of barbarians to a comparatively peaceful section, although a score or so of necks have been streched in the consummation are already familiar to the public. I know "Jimmy," as his friends call him, well; and he has been, to me, a remarkable study. He was formerly simply a "broth of a boy," kindly hearted, impulsive, not ignorant, but what is termed quick-witted, and that's all. Had he not become, by mere chance, Pinkerton's coachman, he would have remained to this day what he was before (and what I believe he often wishes he still was) a sort of porter or man of all work about stores and wholesale houses. But now he is a man of brains and intellect.

I have on several occasions been struck with the radical mental change occurring in persons subjected to some terrible peril or overwhelming excitement. Several murderers I have known, before the commission of the crime for which they were apprehended, were veritable lunkheads, and by the time they had passed through the frightful ordeal of "interviewing" of retrospect, introspection and prospect, of the trial and its tension and suspense, of hope, fear, despair and possible resignation—they had in intellectual development become immeasurably the superior of their former selves, and, when the noose dangled above them, were for the first time fit to live.

The intense strain upon McParlan's mind through these years has made him unrecognizable by his former self. Intellectually, in experience, in thought, motive and purpose, he has virtually been recreated; and in the minds of those watching this change in the man he has become fixed as, in many respects,

A REMARKABLE PERSON.

Not all the wealth on earth would induce McParlan to again go through what he has. I believe he regrets it. From the vast body of Irish people he is virtually ostracised. "He is an informer." That settles it with his race. I respect him because I know him. Never a more honest, upright and sincere man lived. But this is a load that he carries. No man can contemplate a score of scaffolds and a score of souls plunged into eternity through his instrumentality free from a regret which must be eternal.

After the wholesale convictions and hangings in Pennsylvania, President Gowan, of the Reading road, agreed to pay McParlan three thousand dollars and expenses, for three years' further service. He is virtually in Pinkerton's employ, however. For a year he never moved save under escort of a Pinkerton detective, one Deakin, a great, brawny Scotch Irishman, and a most effective "guard." When not at the Philadelphia agency, within President's Gowan's call, he has been at Onarga, Ill., eighty-five miles south of here on the Illinois Central, where Pinkerton has a $100,000 country seat, and it is to this place he has taken his bride, the sparkling Mary Ann Fitzgerald.

Physically McParlan is broken up badly The excitement, great labor, poisonous mine gases, and more poisonous miners' whisky or "mountain dew" he was compelled to freely use and distribute to assist in accomplishing his purpose nearly wrecked him. At one time his eye-sight was despaired of. Mr. Pinkerton has a boundless affection for him, and will never see him in want. He has saved persistently, and has fully $5,000 in Government bonds and in lots here, which, by the way, was all he could secure in payment for services rendered a firm here before his employment by Pinkerton, and which, though then nearly worthless, have considerably advanced in value.

PETROLEUM FOR FUEL.

Its Use on the Caspian Steamers in Asia.

(Baku (Central Asia) Letter to London News.)

Apart from the local use of petroleum for lighting purposes, and its exportation for a similar use, comes its application to steam navigation. With the old fashioned boilers in use; with a central opening running longitudinally, no modification is necessary for the application of the new fuel. A reservoir containing some hundred pounds weight of the refuse (astalki) is furnished with a small tube, bearing another at its extremity a few inches long and at right angles with the conduit. From this latter it trinkles slowly. Close by is the mouth of another tube, connected with the boiler. A pan containing tow or wood saturated with astalki is first introduced to heat the water, and once the slightest steam pressure is produced a jet of vapor is thrown upon the drooping bituminous fluid, which is thus converted into spray. A light is applied and then a roaring deluge of fire inundates the central opening of the boiler. It is a kind of self-acting blowpipe. This volume of fire can be controlled by one man by means of the two stopcocks as easily as the flame in an ordinary gas jet. This I have repeatedly witnessed on board the Caspian steamers. As regards the expense I give the following data on the authority of a merchant captain who has used naphtha fuel for years. His steamer is of 450 tons, and of 120 horse power. He burns thirty pood per hour of astalki to obtain a speed of thirteen nautical miles in the same time. One pood is about thirty-three pounds, and costs on an average from 5 to 6 pence. Thus a twenty hours' voyage at full speed for such a vessel costs about £12. The fuel is as safe and occupies much less space than the amount of coal necessary to produce a similar effect, not to speak of the enormous difference in price and the saving of manual labor. Two engineers and two stokers suffice for a steamer of a thousand tons burden. With the immense supply of natural petroleum, as yet only very slightly developed, and its application to the already guaranteed railway from Tiflis to Baku, and to the inevitable future ones beyond the Caspian over the plains of the far East, I think this subject is worthy of every attention.

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THE POST'S ANNIVERSARY.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday.]

This day is the thirty-seventh anniversary of the first issue of THE DAILY POST, and it is marked by presenting the paper to its readers in an entirely new and tasteful typographic dress. It has been our care that THE POST should always have clear and clean print, and in this respect we think ranks the daily papers of the State.

The first number of THE DAILY POST was issued from its old office, so long a memorable land mark in the city, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on the 10th of September, 1842. But we go much farther back to reach the beginning of the enterprise, as THE DAILY POST was the offspring of the union in that year of two Democratic weeklies long established. These were the *Pittsburgh Mercury* and the *American Manufacturer*.

The *Mercury* was established in 1811, by JAMES C. GILLELAND. In 1812 he was succeeded by JOHN M. SNOWDEN, and in 1830 it passed under the charge of JOSEPH SNOWDEN, who retired 1835, being succeeded by ROBERT MORROW and WM. H. SMITH.

The *Allegheny Democrat* was established in 1824 or '25 by Mr. JOHN MCFARLAND. After his death it was carried on by LEONARD S. JOHNS. It passed through several other hands, and in 1840 was united with the *Mercury*, and both were printed by Mr. WM. H. SMITH, under the style of *The Mercury and Democrat*.

In 1831, WM. B. CONWAY, Esq., had established the *American Manufacturer*, which was continued by himself and Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, and afterwards by Mr. THOMAS PHILLIPS, until 1842, when *The Mercury and Democrat* and the *Manufacturer* were united in *The Weekly Mercury and Manufacturer*, and under this arrangement, on the 10th of September, 1842, the first number of THE DAILY POST was issued by THOMAS PHILLIPS and WILLIAM H. SMITH. We need not trace its successive publishers since that time. The paper has been consistent, straight-forward and unswerving Democratic all these years, and we modestly claim has contributed its full share to the progress of the city and State. The editor and senior proprietor of THE POST at this time, was engaged in the office when the first number was issued, and has been connected with it for the greater part of its existence.

In these days when there is so much talk of the "independent press" and criticism of political "organs," we do not disguise the fact that THE POST claims to be an "organ" to this extent: that is, it aims to represent the average Democratic sentiment of the times, in the city, State and nation, and to maintain the efficiency of the Democratic organization. If that is to be an "organ" we plead guilty. But in the other sense of organship, as being a tender to the ambitions of individuals or combinations we repudiate the idea. Everything for the cause; nothing for men, except as they represent the cause. Submission to the will of the party majority legitimately expressed. These are the guiding lines of a self-respecting political journal, acting on the belief the interests of the country will be best promoted by the success of the party whose cause it champions. We don't suppose there ever was or ever will be a perfect political party, coming up to the ideal of the chronic reformer, but the general objects of political organizations, as their adherents believe, are productive of the welfare and prosperity of the State and citizen, hence the law of parties as well as churches, in non-essentials charity but in essentials unity. The individual judgment may be very sound, but we would rather trust the common judgment of a great multitude. An aspiring and brilliant partisan is very attractive, but the calm judgment of his party—the common sense of the common people as LINCOLN said—the chances are will be more unselfish and truer to the pole of honest principle. To gather up and represent this common sense view of the people on public affairs—to mould it to effective form by promoting organization—to stand by that organization in all the essentials of united action until its mission is achieved or experience proves it fruitless, this it is to be a political "organ," as we understand the term. It is not to be a mere register of the decrees of selfish factions or individuals, but to stand by the interests of the whole people, seeking through the Democratic party to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This is our theory of party organship, and it is the only description of "organ" THE POST aims to supply.

CORONIAL CONFUSION.

There are now two Republican candidates in the field for the office of Coroner, and neither of them as well qualified as Mr. ROLSHOUSE, the Democratic candidate. At the first Coroner's Convention held by the Republicans, Mr. SLOAN was nominated in accordance with party usages; the Convention was a turbulent and riotous affair, but that is a characteristic of Republican Conventions in this county. Free whisky is rather too much for the thirsty professional delegates. There was a bolt, and the Court House people determined to get rid of SLOAN. We hear on good authority they offered him $1,200 to get off the track; this was rejected, and then he was offered the option of naming the "compromise" candidate. This was also refused, and then the moguls at the Court House determined on a new Convention, and so Major HOPE was nominated on Tuesday by a parcel of improvised delegates, mostly picked up in the streets and saloons. HOPE's nomination is part of a contract on which the future disposition of other county offices rests.

SLOAN's friends assert he is in the field and will remain a candidate; but this may be taken with allowances. As a rule such spurts of independence vanish when the requisite inducements come along. Still a strong organization is claimed for him, and he has a County Committee of workers on which every election district is represented. They don't care much about the Coroner's office but they do want to relieve the Court House ring of the absolute disposal of all county offices. This is a good cause to fight in if they "stick." It would be a big triumph for SLOAN, even if not elected, if he could provide material for a first class inquest on a defunct ring, which plays with the county offices as gamblers do with dice.

OUR PROSPEROUS COMMERCE.

The official figures just issued from the Treasury Department of the exports and imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, shows the balance of trade in our favor was in round numbers $264,000,000 against $257,800,000 for 1877-'78, an increase of nearly seven millions. The exact figures of the year's business are:

Exports	$710,439,441
Imports	445,777,775
Balance in our favor	264,551,666

The exports of coin and bullion for the year were twenty-five millions as against twenty millions of imports. So that the balance of trade in our favor must have been made good by the return of bonds and the expenditures of Americans traveling in Europe; in what proportion it is of course impossible to discover. The fact is important we sent out of the country five millions more coin and bullion than we received. Of the articles of merchandize imported sugar takes the lead, although the amount was $2,000,000 less than last year. Coffee comes second, with a falling off from last year of $2,000,000 worth. The imports of tea fell off two per cent. There was an increase in the imports of the luxuries, such as silks, diamonds, laces, wines, &c., said to be a sure indication of better times. The largest increase in exportation was of wheat, which increased from 96,000,000 bushels in 1878 to 130,000,000 in 1879. The export of wheat flour increased ten per cent., horned cattle sixty per cent., iron thirty-three per cent. and tobacco ten per cent. The exports of tobacco remained about the same, while cotton and oil fell off.

We have started well on this fiscal year. Already importations of American gold coin and gold in bars have commenced, to pay for American merchandize shipped abroad. The exports of last week at New York, reached the highest point yet attained, $9,982,608, or nearly three millions in excess of the highest sum reached in any previous week. This is proof sufficient that the crops of this year, which are now just beginning to move, will keep up the volume to the highest proportions yet attained. In the week from Sept. 1st to 6th, sixteen steamers, or about double the usual number, sailed from New York for European ports. From Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston the usual numbers were despatched. In the week, the total of quantities and values sent to Europe from the United States must have been larger than on any previous week in our history. The solid response to this flood of American products—nearly all the outcome of our agriculture and planting interests—will not come for two months probably, such being the usual time for maturity of bills. As the stock of American coin in Europe is exhausted, and that of gold bars also, the stores of European coin will be drawn upon freely, and all the members of the Latin Union will be compelled to contribute something. In England they fear a panic from this cause already.

OTHER PEOPLE'S SINS.

The *Gazette* is reaching the solid ground that every crime committed at the South has politics for its starting point. Controversy with such malignant idiocy is idle. Sympathy with crime any where shows a depraved heart, but not an iota more depravity than the attempt to blacken a whole community for the misdeeds of rascals, who are only too plenty everywhere. We had a little taste here in Pittsburgh after the riots, of the people and authorities being held responsible for murder, arson and pillage, and it didn't rest easy on our minds or imbue us with very Christian feelings towards our maligners. We suppose Southern people feel very much in regard to these unjust attacks on them as Pittsburghers did in 1877. The racals who circulate them go to the extent of slandering as apologists for crime those who resist the doctrine a whole community shall be held responsible for exceptional lawlessness. Of course they lie knowingly. Suppose the events of 1877 had happened at the South; they were of a semi-political character; and as the reckoning for thirty or forty lives lost and millions of property destroyed, the outraged laws could only show a few convictions for minor offences, with the escape of the principals from any punishment, how the country would have been made to howl. It is so natural and comforting to sink our own shortcomings out of sight, and industriously search out the weak spots of our neighbors. But there is no use complaining. The Radicals have decreed a bloody shirt campaign for this year and next, as the one method of retaining power and their opportunities for stealing. They have knaves enough in their ranks to make it formidable, but the dupes to this sort of agitation have been growing less every year. It is a natural law that they should.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE new dress in which THE POST appears this morning is from the well known North American Type Foundry of COLLINS & MCLEESTER, Philadelphia. Their work advertises itself in the clear cut face of their type.

Two years ago, twenty thousand Republican majority in Maine would not have quickened the party pulse. Now they are ready to jump out of their skins that they have succeeded by a scratch, and it is not altogether certain that they have even accomplished this.

MORE civil service reform: JOHN M. LANGSTON, the Minister to Hayti, is earning his salary of $5,000 a year by stumping Ohio for FOSTER, or rather for JOHN SHERMAN, who appears to be his favorite for the Presidency. Although LANGSTON has held the office of Minister to HAYTI for over two years he has spent but three months at his post of duty.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS expresses the opinion the new rules of the House, agreed on by the Committee, consisting of himself, Speaker RANDALL and Mr. BLACKBURN, Democrats, and General GARFIELD and Mr. FRYE, Republicans, will place the entire control of legislation in the hands of the majority and destroy filibustering. This will be to the credit of American legislation, but an inconvenience to the party, for the time being, in the minority of the House.

ANOTHER evidence of returning prosperity, is brass bands advertising sale of lots. When the panic struck us just six years ago, the dead walls were covered with plats of lots and the streets crowded with band wagons and banners, announcing lunch and gold premiums at the sale. Everybody wanted a homestead. It didn't matter much what it cost or where it was. Enough ground was bought to provide a city as large as London. After six years they are for sale again.

WE presume it will now be in order for the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in imitation of ZACH CHANDLER, to give notice that four Democrats have been elected to Congress from California, and that any attempt to give certificates to Republicans, who are undoubtedly claiming seats through fraud and force, will be resisted by the House of Representatives, and Democrats admitted. This is according to Republican practice and there should be no compiaint from that quarter.

WE have no objection to see every man, woman and child in Yazoo county, Mississippi, taken out and shot for the murder of DIXON; and for five miles around De Kalb county, the inhabitants hanged for the murder of children. This would be justice according to the Republican code, but we would like to live awhile longer in Pennsylvania, if it is all the same to that party. Neither do we comprehend, in the face of so many outrages, corruptions and short comings at home, that two murders in another State should be made the only issue in a political campaign and the conduct of KEMBLE and bribed legislators passed over.

THE Republican party of the State of New York is in a bad situation. It has nominated as a candidate for Governor a man of whom it is said "his business relations have been for years a scandal in New York politics." This, together with the manner in which the wires were manipulated to bring about his nomination, seems to have increased the disgust already felt by many of the more conscientious members of the party at the corrupt and demoralizing practices of Senator CONKLING and his friends. From all over the State a cry of distress has gone up, and respectable Republicans are anxiously asking, "What is to be dene?" The New York Evening *Post* a few days ago contained nearly two columns of protests against the nomination, and an organization of dissatisfied Republicans, pledged to vote against CORNELL, has already been formed.

THE World's Fair enterprise agitated in New York, has taken shape by the fixing of 1883 as the year for the show. September 3d is suggested as the day of of the year that should be prominently observed, on account of its being the centennial anniversary of the acknowledgement by England of the independence of the colonies and the signing of the Treaty of Paris. November 25th is named for especial observance as "New York's day," that being the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops. The capital stock of the Exhibition company is fixed at twelve millions, and the machinery and plans of the corporation will be about the same as those of the Philadelphia Centennial, even to the extent of asking a million and a half loan from the Federal Government.

THOSE people who believe that a prohibitory law is the only effective check for drunkenness should examine the working of the Gothenberg system of selling liquor, devised under the Sweden License act. Its operation is described as remarkably successful, and its effects upon the morals of the community is excellent. All drinking houses are placed under the management of a company to whom applications for licenses are made, and they alone have the sole right to grant or withhold a license. The public houses are open during the entire day and evening, and men of various occupations may constantly be seen sitting at tables eating, and drinking their beer or porter. No drunken men are seen in any of the streets or public places, and there are few arrests. The results of the system are eminently satisfactory, and the aggregate consumption of liquor has decreased one half. One reason of this probably is that the company awarded the traffic binds itself to hand over the profits to the State.

☞ *In addition to the great inducement of nearly 15 months' subscription to The Weekly Post for the price of one years' subscription, we will present every subscriber whose name is sent in before the 1st of January with a beautifully Illustrated Almanac for 1880.*

THE supposed remains of Major Andre were taken from the foot of the scaffold on which he died and deposited in Westminster Abbey. It now appears that the remains were not Andre's after all, and that an unknown individual rests in those sacred precincts. There can be no doubt that a grave found where the gallows had stood on which Andre suffered was opened in 1821, and that the remains taken from it were sent to England, in compliance with the wishes of the English Government. But John Austin Stevens, in the last number of his magazine of American History, unearthed and published "A Personal Narrative of the Services of Lieutenant John Shreve, of the Continental Army," a son of Colonel Shreve, of the Second New Jersey Regiment, who was an eye-witness of the execution and who distinctly asserts that the body of Andre was not buried under the gallows on which de died at all, but was conveyed in a British man-of-war's boat to New York, then in the possession of the royal army. This personal narrative says of Andre:

"When dead he was taken down, put in the coffin and driven under an escort to the landing-place at the river, where a boat belonging to the enemy was waiting by permission, and took the corpse of Major Andre to New York City, and arrived with it at the British camp before midnight. His body was not buried under or near the gallows, as some historians have asserted."

And now the question is, Where was Andre buried and who sleeps in his place in Westminster?

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THE Rev. J. A. Kummer, pastor of the Simpson M. E. Church at Erie, is not altogether satisfied with the way the Republican politicians, by Hayes' aid, are endeavoring to smooth over the little peccadilloes of General Walker, Erie's amorous Postmaster. In a recent sermon he expresses himself in this way:

"Does the Bible teach me to go to this culprit and say, 'I know you are a sensual, corrupt and degraded man. But I pity you from the bottom of my heart, and it would be too bad to throw you out of your $2,500 place for such a venial offence. —Come, my brother, here is my hand, society must look over this *faux pas*, and you must lift up your head and be yourself, the *honored leader* again?'"

"Am I to address this God's law-breaker, this destroyer of virtue, peace and happiness in such words as I have mentioned? No, no, no. The religion of the gospel commands me, commands you to hope that swift justice be meted out to him. Oh!" exclaimed the preacher in an indignant tone, "I am ashamed; I blush for that political party for which I have cast my vote since I attained my majority, that it should hesitate for a moment to remove from office the man who has so disgraced the name of citizen and Republican."

◆

MR. E. V. SMALLEY, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, visited Ben. Butler in Boston. Butler would not be interviewed, but he asked Mr. Smalley to drive down to Nantasket for a fish-dinner. On the way there was much opportunity to see how popular Benjamin was. He was greeted with cheers wherever he went. Butler, himself thinks he will be elected this year, if he doesn't poll a larger vote than last year. There will not, in his opinion, be anything like the same vote polled this year by his opponents as there was last. The majority against him was 20,000, and he counts on this to disappear of its own accord. His chief object of attack is the numerous Commissions, unauthorized by the Constitution, which manage a large share of the State's business. There are nineteen of these bodies. Gen. Butler says the Republicans at the last session abolished five old Commissions, and created three new ones, and that the three cost more than did the five. Butler feels that he must be a candidate, whether he is elected or not. He has a personal following, and as a party leader he must lead.

◆

THE growth of the State of Kansas is one of the marvels of the age. It may, without doubt, be characterized as absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world. The quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, just published, gives official figures that clearly establish this assertion. The crops of wheat and corn for the years 1878 and 1879 compare as follows:

Acres planted in winter wheat, 1879	1,520,659
Acres planted in winter wheat, 1878	1,297,555
Increase in acreage	223,104
Acres planted in corn, 1879	2,925,070
Acres planted in corn, 1878	2,335,472
Increase in acreage	589,588

The population of Kansas on the first of March last was 845,978, an increase of 141,481 from the previous year. It is claimed that fully 50,000 people have come into the State since the first of March, and that the population of Kansas is now over 900,000.

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THE Galena *Gazette* of Monday publishes an article stating that a letter has just been received from General Grant, dated Nikko, Japan, July 23, in which he reiterates his purpose to go directly to his home in Galena after he completes his visit on the Pacific coast. If he visits Oregon it is not thought that he will arrive at Galena before the last of October. His house there has been put in complete repair, inside and out, and all will be in readiness to receive him. In the letter referred to, the General speaks of his travels in China and Japan, and of the latter country in the most glowing terms.

◆

GUS WILLIAMS has made a remarkable hit in his new character play called "Our German Senator." He first made his appearance on the variety stage in 1862, and for five years worked at a small salary as a mimic and singer of character songs, personating the Irish, Germans, negroes, fops and other like characters. In 1867 he wrote and sang "Kaiser, don't you want to buy a dog?" which made such a decided hit that by the advice of his professional friends he abandoned all other lines of business and devoted himself to German impersonations.

◆

MR. GLADSTONE has lived so long and has so far outgrown his critics that when one reads Macaulay's essay about his religious principles one is likely to ask whether or not he did not belong to another age. He is seventy years old. He went into Parliament when he was only twenty-three, and he was a pet of Sir Robert Peel.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A maiden at fair Kankakee
Did not from a Bull's foot know B.
But her Pa she implored
To get on the School Board,
Thus a First-class Diploma got she.
—*Reading Times.*

ENGLAND is full of foreign princes visiting about at country houses.

LAST session the British House of Lords sat 206 and the Commons 1,010 hours.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT of Georgia is preaching at camp-meetings throughout the State.

THE *Railroad Gazette* says that 1,476 miles of railroad have been made in the United States thus far this year, against 614 in 1875.

SOME gentlemen in Tarrytown, on the Hudson, have offered to give $1,000 for a monument to Washington Irving, and also to give the land on which to erect it.

REPRESENTATIVE SINGLETON of Mississippi, has introduced a novelty in the political customs of that State by going on the stump for United States Senator.

MR. THOMAS HARDY, the novelist, in his youth studied architecture, and after attaining some renown with his designs began the writing of stories. He is now only 38.

"TEMPLETON" writes from Boston to the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* that Butler is making more headway among the Republican politicians in Eastern Massachusetts than was expected.

SHERMAN'S campaign in 1864 from Chattanooga to Savannah, with battles around Atlanta in detail, is to be a subject of examination for admission to the Staff College in England next year.

THERE are four candidates in the field for the Mississippi Senatorship, Judge George of the Supreme Court; Congressman Singleton, Ethel Barksdale, editor of the Jackson Clarion, and William Percy, ex-Speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN M. PALMER of Illinois, announces that he is not a candidate for either place on the Democratic Presidential ticket but he seems to look upon Tilden's nomination as a matter of course and does not commit himself so far that he could not accept the Vice Presidency.

MRS. SPRAGUE has dismissed her carriage, but retained Thomas Handy as her servant and is going to New York. She will take a European steamer when her own property is placed legally with a trustee. She avoids Governor Sprague and Rhode Island to retain her three daughters.

HOWARD SOULE, Republican candidate for State Engineer in New York, was nominated for the same office by the Republican Convention in 1877, and ran about 22,000 votes behind his ticket. He was specially obnoxious at that time because he was charged with complicity with the Canal Ring.

GENERAL CARR, the Conkling candidate for Secretary of State, used to be a dancing master in Troy, and it is to his credit that he was a good one. The elegant deportment that he taught to others was an accomplishment that he retained when a gallant army officer, and which now adds a charm to his middle age.

A MERCHANT sitting in his office in New York recently received an answer to a despatch sent to Shanghai, China, six hours previously. Shanghai is 36,000 miles distant from New York by telegraph, and the message (not making allowance for delivery at the two cities) traveled at the rate of 100 miles a minute.

THE Rev. Talmage preached the ninetieth anniversary sermon in the Surrey Chapel, London, last Sunday morning, to a large congregation. In the afternoon he preached for the last time in the British metropolis in Agricultural Hall. An immense audience was present, roughly estimated at nearly 20,000 people.

CONKLING'S Narragansett boom appears to have strengthened his position as the Republican file leader in New York. If Mr. Tilden would only risk a similar escapade he might have a walk-over in the Syracuse Convention. But Sammy's case is hopeless. He may be a deceiver, but he is not a gay deceiver by any means.

EDMOND S. CONNER, the venerable actor, known to a former generation of theatregoers as "Our Ned," will soon be given a complimentary benefit, at Philadelphia. Mr. Conner is 70 years of age, though he looks much younger, is a native of Philadelphia, and made his first bow before the public on the historic boards of the Walnut, over half a century ago.

THE success of Byron's comedy, "Our Boys," was wonderful in London, where it was played three years continuously. Byron wrote "Our Girls" to succeed it and as the new piece was kept in waiting for a long time he made many and frequent changes. On production, however, it has decisively failed and the author says that he spoiled it by over-elaboration.

JUSTICE FIELD of the Supreme Court, is steadily pressing forward as the Democratic dark horse. He is rich. David Dudley Field is powerful. So is Cyrus W. Field, who about this time is anti-Tilden. Justice Field is large, is somewhat bald, his hair curling a little, and his beard is curly. He looks like a cross between Tennyson and a bas-relief of an old Assyrian.

A WELL-KNOWN carpet drummer gives the following itemized account of his spring operations:—Miles, 3,964; trunks, 4; shown goods, 116; sold, 98; been asked the news, 5,061; told, 2,210; lied about it, 2,160; didn't know, 691; been asked to drink, 1,861; drank, 1,861; changed politics, 46; daily expenses allowed by house, $8; actual average, $7; clean profit, $1; cash on hand, $2.60; been to church, 1.

DR. CYRUS B. SMITH, an allopathic physician, forty years of age, residing at Granby, Massachusetts, was killed by lightning, on Monday last while asleep in a garret room in his own house, which was burned. His wife found the body, after the bolt had struck, covered with plaster, lath and feathers. A big hole had been torn in the breast, and the roof of the house was partly demolished. His wife, his two children and two other people were rescued with the remains.

"YOU must not ask me so many questions. I prefer to be at peace," was the Russian Minister Shishkin's response to a little question about the Nihilists addressed to him by a Detroit reporter, the other day. Mme. Shishkin remonstrated with her husband concerning the shortness of his speech, whereupon he exclaimed: "You see, we have no use to be—ah, what is it? —interviewed." The minister is on his way with his family to examine the grain resources of the West.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

—In a careful analysis of the vote of Luzerne county the *Union-Leader* of Wilkesbarre estimates the probable Democratic majority in the county at the next election at about nineteen hundred votes. This is what the Democrats of Luzerne can do if united and harmonious.

—The Republicans of Erie county have endorsed the course of Representative Silverthorne in regard to the riot bill bribery.

—The Reading *Times* and *Dispatch* is positive that the delegation to next year's Democratic State Convention, headed by Senator Ermentrout, will work might and main for Tilden.

—The Scranton *Times* affirms that the Chairman of the Republican County Committee paid Judge Stanton two thousand dollars as the price of his resignation, to secure the appointment of Judge Hand, and that the same Chairman bargained with Stanton to pay the expenses of Stanton to effect his nomination in opposition to Judge Hand; or, failing in that, to become a bolting candidate against the Democratic nominee, in order to secure Hand's election. There is too much of this story.

—In regard to the re-election of its editor as Chairman of the Venango Democratic Committee, the *Spectator* says:

It pleases our Republican contemporaries, and is perhaps regarded as able political strategy, to represent that the election of the editor of this paper as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee was the triumph of one faction of the party over another faction. Nothing could be further from the truth. The vote for Chairman was unanimous, and the motion to elect by acclamation was made by the late Chairman, Mr. H. B. Plumer, and seconded by a gentleman who belongs to what our esteem Republican cotemporaries call the other faction. Here where the facts are known this explanation is unnecessary, but it does no harm to make it. There are no factions in the Democratic party in Venango county.

—Deylestown *Democrat*: Speaker Randall's name has been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and while we do not know that he will allow his name to be used, it will do no harm to say that the Democratic party "might go farther and fare worse." We believe Mr. Randall to be in favor of the renomination of Mr. Tilden.

—We do not believe the people of Pennsylvania should elect a creature of the Kemble ring State Treasurer. We mean Butler, the Republican candidate who voted in the House last winter to screen the rascal Petroff from the disgrace and punishment his notorious and undeniable corruption merited. The Republicans of Washington county very generally censure Representative Stephens for merely refusing to record his vote in favor of Petroff's expulsion. They hold Mr. Stephens' "dodge" inexcusable. What have they to say about candidate Butler, who went out of his way to vote to keep the rascal Petroff in his place as a lawmaker for the people? Is Mr. Butler deserving their votes and Mr. Stephens their censure?—*Washington Democrat.*

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

At Wheeling, the price of nails has been advanced to $2 75. The mills are full of orders.

A malignant type of spotted fever is prevailing at Jersey City. Defective sewerage is the cause.

Joseph Schiele, sentenced to death at Wilkesbarre, for the murder of Jacob Sewab, has been granted a new trial.

Hanlan has agreed to row Courtney at Rochester, N. Y., for a purse of $5,000. He goes there to-day to complete arrangements.

The trial of Rev. H. H. Hayden at New Haven, Conn., for the murder in Madison of Mary Stanard, a year ago, has been postponed to the first Tuesday in October.

Warren Smith has again gone into active training for his race at Halifax on the the 16th inst. with Morris. Morris has taken up quarters at the Three Mile House near Halifax.

The National Association of Fire Engineers, in session at Washington, have elected Martin Cronin of Washington, President, and John Bennett of Cleveland, first Vice President.

FOSTER AND EWING.

How They Managed a Joint Debate in Meigs County.

(Middleport (Ohio) Special.)

* * * Foster's carriage stopped in the middle of the village and was soon surrounded by an eager crowd to scrutinize the great home guard. General Ewing did not care to put himself on exhibition like a prize bull at a country fair and he drove quietly to the hotel on the river bank.

Efforts were made to get up a joint debate. Hon. John Foreman, acting for Ewing, called on Foster and told him that as it seemed to be the wish of the people General Ewing would consent to divide time with him upon the great issues in the canvass. Foster turned pale at this proposition from a Union General, and the muscles in the home guard's face began twitching as if he disliked the idea of being forced into battle. Foster's followers did not like the turn affairs were taking. Calico wanted to run for Gallipolis, but his Republican friends said it would never do for him to decline Ewing. Foster said nothing would give him more pleasure than to hold a joint debate with Ewing. At this statement everybody smiled, but, really he ought to be in Gallipolis, and then his voice was so hoarse that he could not talk. But they put the screws on, and he agreed to talk twenty minutes, and let Ewing talk as long as he wanted to.

This engagement was communicated to General Ewing, who consented to accommodate Charley. They were escorted to a grove in a village, where a platform had been prepared. Here, with the sunshine streaming through the trees, the leaders were brought face to face, and came up smiling like prize-fighters. The magnificent form of Ewing towered a head above Foster, who smoked and tried to make an interesting corpse. The Republicans were in a majority in the crowd, and they were very nervous, for they knew that Ewing would play with Foster as if he were a mouse instead of a man.

Foster laid himself wide open in the first sentence. He spoke about eight minutes, called Ewing an advocate of inflation, said the Democratic party was a hn advocate of a worthless, irredeemable currency; and now, when prosperity had been restored by Sherman and everybody was busy and flourishing, Ewing wanted to bring hard times. This was his speech in a nutshell. When he said he had to go the crowd yelled, "Wait and hear Ewing!" "Act fair!" "Don't go!" Charley blushed, and said:

"Fellow-citizens, I would like very much to remain and hear Mr. Ewing but I am suffering with a severe cold and must hurry on to Gallipolis."

The Republicans looked sheepish, and the Democracy were jubilant. Foster had not reached his carriage before Ewing began, and for twenty minutes he literally riddled the absurd and false statements laid down by Foster.

◆

SEVERAL prominent Democrats and Republicans in Connecticut have sent out an appeal in favor of the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, which they think will save $100,000 every two years.

☞ *In addition to the great inducement of nearly 15 months' subscription to The Weekly Post for the price of one years' subscription, we will present every subscriber whose name is sent in before the 1st of January with a beautifully Illustrated Almanac for 1880.*

MURDER TRIAL.

Turner of Clearfield, on a Change of Venue to Clinton County,

For the Murder of his Paramour, Two Years ago.

Lock Haven, Clinton county is all bustle and activity on account of the meeting of a special term of court to retry one Martin V. Turner of Clearfield county, on the charge of murdering his paramour some two years ago. The city is full of strangers, many of them from Clearfield county, subpœnaed as witnesses, together with others attracted from the country to hear the trial, and the hotels are full to overflowing.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Martin V. Turner, an unmarried man, about thirty-five years of age, was indicted in Clearfield county for the murder of Maria J. Waple, who is supposed to have been murdered on Friday, November 3, 1876, about one o'clock in the day. She was found dead on November 8th, in the woods, about one hundred yards off the road, leading to the house of Jared Waple, near Wallaceton, Clearfield County. The unfortunate woman had started on November 3d, about the middle of the day, to visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Jared Waple, and, when found she had one gunshot wound through the body and another in the top of the head. Suspicions at first rested upon her former husband, from whom she was divorced, and with whom she was on bad terms. It appearing that Waple was at Woodland about the time she was killed, suspicion was directed against Martin V. Turner, the prisoner, who had been seen in the vicinity of the supposed murder, with a gun in his possession, about the supposed time of the murder. The evidence against Turner is all circumstantial, and the prisoner, for his defense, depends principally upon proof of an alibi.

The case was tried in Clearfield county, Messrs. W. A. Wallace, Krebbs and Barrett appearing for the prisoner, and Messrs. McCullough, Fielding and Murray for the commonwealth, and Turner was convicted of murder in the first degree. He appealed to the Supreme Court and obtained a reversal of the court below, over which Judge Orvis presided. The principal errors were found in the charge of the court in reference to the degree of proof of *alibi* necessary to sustain an acquittal. The prisoner then applied to the court for a change of *venue*, alleging there was undue prejudice against him in the county of Clearfield, and the court, after argument, removed the case for trial to Clinton county.

WHAT IS ALLEGED.

It was alleged that the defendant became criminally intimate with the murdered woman, and as her husband was convicted and sent to the penitentiary on the charge of placing an obstruction on the railroad track, the intimacy was continued. The commonwealth alleged this criminal intimacy as a motive for the murder, while the defendant's counsel held that, even if true, it would be no proof of nor cause for ill will.

THE WOMAN—THE PRISONER.

The woman was about forty years of age, and had children; she lived in a house by herself and possessed some property. The prisoner acted as a section boss on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad. He was a temperate man, and during his first trial, such was the confidence reposed in him, that he was allowed to go almost where and when he plersed unattended by officers. He is apparently confident he will never be hung, and persistently asserts his innocence. No one saw the deed committed, but shots were heard between one and half-past one o'clock in the woods, at the place of the alleged murder, on the day the woman left home. This leads to the opinion that she was killed at this time.

HITTING BACK.

A Southern Paper Samples Pennsylvania's Crime.

(Baltimore Gazette.)

After all, there is no civilization so wicked and so vicious as that of Pennsylvania. Crimes are committed in that State every day which cause the most abandoned bulldozers and kukluxers in the South to blush and hide behind their turkey-wing fans. A story of an outrage now comes from Susquehanna county which is so brutal and terrible that it is almost beyond belief. A Miss Waterman, a young lady of nineteen, well educated and handsome, who lived with her parents near Montrose, went to the Dimmock camp-meeting nearly two weeeks ago with a sister. She met a young gentleman of her acquaintance and was separated from her sister who was accompanied to her home by a young gentleman of the neighborhood. Nothing was seen of the elder sister until the night following when a carriage halted in front of her parent's' residence and her prostrate form was carried by two disguised persons from the vehicle into the house, the front door yielding easily to the manipulations of one of the unknown men. The unconscious girl was laid upon the floor, and the men hastily departed before the inmates of the house could intercept them. When the parents came to where their daughter lay they found her a raving maniac and from her occasional remarks and the appearance of her clothing and hair they suspected what was but too well verified since by medical examination, that her condition was owing to oft-repeated outrages inflicted upon her. She lingered along until Tuesday evening, when she expired. At no time was she wholly conscious of her surroundings, but from her incoherent speech it is believed that Miss Waterman was deceived by false representations to take a walk with a young man with whom she had a neighborly acquaintance, and when in a secluded spot previously agreed upon, she was set upon by a number of young men and the diobolical crime consummated. It is stated that no less than fourteen infamous scoundrels were engaged in this dastardly act, and several of them have already fled. One is known to have forged his grandfather's name to a note to raise money to get out of the country, and another to have pilfered his father's pocket-book while the parents was asleep. It has been a long while since any State in the South could furnish a parallel to this crime.

Infinite Smallness.

Mr. William Crookes, F. R. S., talked to the British Association at its recent annual meeting about the almost infinite smallness of the ultimate particles of matter. A small bulb, which he showed them, contained 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (a quadrillion) molecules of air. If the air were exhausted from the bulb so that only a millionth of the quantity was left, the bulb would still contain a trillion molecules. Suppose that these trillion molecules were out of the bulb. How long would it take for them to get into it through a hole large enough to admit a hundred millions of them every second? "An hour? A day? A year? A century? Nay, almost an eternity."

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A BILL of $630,000 was made the other day for the franchise of the city railroad company in New Orleans. In some cities such franchises are given away.

THE GREAT DUEL

At Syracuse Between Tammany and Anti-Tammany for Control.

One of the Most Exciting Political Conventions of Our Time.

Rousing Speeches Made by Senator Kernan and Cox and Walker.

After Effecting a Temporary Organization the Convention Adjourns Until To-day.

Gov. Robinson's Chances Growing Better—Slocum and Alcot Suggested.

SYRACUSE, September 10.—The city is crowded with delegates and visitors in attendance on the Democratic State Convention. The utmost excitement prevailed all day.

THE STATE COMMITTEE TUESDAY NIGHT.

The Democratic State Committe remained in session till two o'clock this morning. The time was chiefly consumed on motions to adjourn, and the calling of ayes and nayes on the part of the minority, consisting of anti-Robinson members. Finally, a motion was made that the distribution of tickets for admission to the hall be put in the hands of a committee, instead of being left to the Chairman and Secretary. The Chair declared this motion out of order.

Mr. D. B. Hill of Chemung, appealed from that decision, when a motion was made to adjourn, and the Chairman declared it carried. The action caused some excitement on both sides, each charging the other with an intention to pack the hall.

BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

The Tammany Hall delegation met in their rooms this morning. Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, H. L. Clinton, John Kelly, Judge Courtney, David D. Field, Erastus Brooks and Messrs. Buck, Cox and Smyth, all of New York City, made speeches. The tenor of the remarks of all was that they should enter the Convention, and if the renomination of Robinson was insisted upon, they should withdraw and hold another Convention. David Dudley Field, O. B. Potter and Jeremiah McGuire were placed in the Tammany delegation, and will take part in the proceedings of the Convention. This action is to strengthen the delegation on the floor. Mr. McGuire is an ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

This morning there was a row over who shall have the hall. Mr. A. Wilkinson had executed to himself, on his representation that he was a State Committeeman, a lease of the hall. Later on, Chairman Purcell also secured a lease on the ground that Wilkinson was not a member of the Committee, and that he (Purcell) was the only man entitled to the reserve lease. When Dr. Weiting, owner of the hall, and his manager came to the office this morning, they found the hall in possession of men placed there by Purcell. Neither Weiting nor any one else can enter the hall, as every door is locked.

A large force of police is on hand outside to preserve order, and at police headquarters another squad is stationed, awaiting orders.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

Delegates were admitted to the hall on tickets issued by Chairman Purcell, of the State Committee. No delegate was admitted who had not procured one of these tickets. The Robinson people made no opposition. The police recognized only the Purcell credentials. The galleries were rapidly filled, the adherents of Tammany evidently being in the ascendant.

General Baldy Smith was greeted with applause when he appeared in the hall, and the entrance of John Kelly, chief of Tammany, was a signal for loud and long continued applause. The Tammany delegates were among the first to enter and took seats in front of the hall near the platform, each delegate wearing a blue badge.

Augustus Schell and Mr. Purcell, Chairman of the State Committee, Erastus Brooks, and other anti-Robinson leaders, were greeted with demonstrations of favor.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At 12:30 the galleries were packed. The Convention was called to order at one by the Chairman of the State Committee, after three cheers, and as many groans, for Governor Robinson, and many hisses and cheers for John Kelly and General Slocum.

Amid considerable confusion State Senator John C. Jacobs was made Temporary Chairman. John Kelly and Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn, anti-Robinson and Robinson, were appointed to conduct Mr. Jacobs to the chair, and did so amid great cheering.

Mr. Jacobs, in taking the chair, said he would so act as to promote an early and harmonious conclusion. One of the great questions to be presented to the people this fall is whether we deserve success. Our deliberations here will have great effect in the settlement of this issue. If, in the choice of candidates and the construction of the platform, we do not forget to endorse the great reform accomplished by the Democratic administrations in this State, and by a Democratic Congress as well, we shall command the approval of the people.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

Temporary secretaries being appointed and the roll of delegates called, the credentials of contestants from Albany, Onondaga, Orleans and Rensellaer, were presented.

The Assembly rules were adopted for the government of the Convention. D. B. Hill of Chemung, made a motion that the uncontested delegate of each Congressional district be authorized to name the Committee on Contested Seats.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, referring to the unanimity with which the State Convention had selected its Temporary Chairman, as a presage of the unanimity that would govern all proceedings of the Convention, opposed the motion, and hoped the appointment of committees would be left to the Temporary Chairman, and offered an amendment to that effect.

After discussion, in which Congressman Cox and ex-Speaker McGuire, who said he was from the Fourth New York City district, and John Kelly supported Dorsheimer, the latter withdrew his amendment, and the word "uncontested" was dropped from the original motion, which then passed.

Ex-Congressman Fox presented the credentials of the Irving Hall Democracy of New York, and they were received with cheers and hisses.

John B. Haskin said he presented the credentials of the Tuscarora contestants from New York. [Laughter and applause.]

The usual committees were then appointed. Senator Kernan was invited to a seat on the platform and a recess taken.

Delegates were slow in reassembling, but the galleries were full soon after four o'clock and greeted warmly Senator Kernan, who appeared on the platform in company with Erastus Brooks.

Senator Jacobs, temporary Chairman, called the Convention to order at 4:15 and the names of members of committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were announced.

SPEECH OF SENATOR KERNAN.

Senator Kernan was presented to the Convention and he was received with marked applause. He addressed the Convention upon the importance of the work committed to its charge, and urged the delegates to unity of counsel and action with a view to retaining control of the State administration and preventing its return to corruptions and the wrongs and unjust burdens suffered by the people in former years. He discussed the question of military presence at elections in the South, charging that the army was used to protect fraud at the polls and to defeat the will of the people, and not to promote freedom of elections as was claimed by the other side. There could be no free elections in the presence of an armed force any more than there was when Napoleon's soldiers stood by the polls to see that Napoleon should be made ruler of France by the free vote of the people, the soldiers taking care that the vote should be cast just as Napoleon desired it be cast.

The Senator critizised adversely the employment of Federal Marshals to superintend elections and overawe suffrages of citizens. He denied the Republican charge that the Democrats in the last Congress attempted to starve the Government to death. They passed all needed appropriations for the maintenance of all civil departments of the Government, but applied a proviso to appropriations for Marshals, forbidding the use of any of the money to pay them for attendance at the polls, and that was not starving the Government. He was willing to submit these issues to the intelligence of the American people for their decision. The election this fall would be regarded as an indirect response by the people to the charge that Congress erred in its opposition to the use of Federal force at the polls. With an honest election and a united party [great applause] the Democracy are in the majority in this State, and we can carry the State for whoever shall be the Democratic nominee. He was anxious for harmonious and fraternal action here, in view of the important issues thus presented [applause]: harmonious action which will give the Democracy a great triumph this fall, to be followed by a national victory next year. He earnestly urged the burial of all differences and a wise effort to unite upon such citizens as will secure the success so eminently desirable. We must endeavor to act so reasonably that there is no ground for any of our brethren to feel they have been injured, (applause) and then we claim according to Democratic usages all shall support the ticket.

Senator Kernan received the thanks of the Convention.

OTHER SPEECHES.

A motion to take a recess till eight P. M. in order that committees may shorten the work of the Convention was amended to make the hour half-past nine to-morrow, but before the adoption of the motion, Mr. Cox was called for and he took the platform and made an address. He counselled harmony with a view to success now and triumph next year which shall elect to the Presidency a man who will have the energy and courage to take and hold the position to which he is thus called. [Stormy applause long continued.]

In response to loud calls for Mr. Walker, ex-Governor of Virginia, and delegate Faulkner of Livingston, misunderstanding the call, took the platform, but being interrupted by renewed calls for Walker, gave way, and Walker came forward after the cheers with which he was greeted had subsided. Walker thanked the convention for their generous reception on his return to the Empire State after twenty years of absence. He appealed earnestly to the Democracy to drop all personal considerations, to offer up everything on their country's altar. [Applause.] He referred to the fact that the Republican party was united since the Saratoga Convention despite its bickerings in advance of nominations. A united Democratic party means for us a great victory, a disunited party means overwhelming defect, and if we carry the election this fall, we shall elect our President next year. [Applause.]

The Convention then adjourned to half past nine to-morrow morning.

ROBINSON MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

The Committee on Credentials spent over two hours on the contested seats from Albany county, and agreed, by a vote of 19 to 12, to admit the Robinson delegation. As the question was one of succession or regularity, the vote of the committee indicates what disposition will be made the anti-Tammany contestants. As these were not admitted to the previous convention, it is not likely they will be admitted to the present one.

The Committee on Credentials decided to admit the O'Brien delegation from Duchess county.

The Kings county delegation stands firm against Slocum. The report to-night is that the candidate for Governor will certainly be either Robinson or Alcott. Another report is that Robinson is to-night stronger than ever.

Col. John R. Fellows this evening presented the following communication to the Committee on Contested Delegations:

Gentlemen: To avoid affording any pretext to the Tammany delegation to carry into effect their threatened opposition to the election of Governor Robinson, if he should be the nominee of the Convention for the office of Governor, on behalf of delegates from New York City, who we claim are rightfully entitled to seats in that Convention, we respectfully withdraw from the consideration of the Committee on Contested Seats the credentials we this day presented to the Convention.

JOHN R. FELLOWS,
IRA SHAFER,
NELSON J. WATERBURY,
JOHN FOX,
JAMES DALY,
GEORGE H. PEARSON,
THOMAS COSTIGAN, &c.

The Committee on Permanent Organization unanimously agreed to continue Senator John C. Jacobs, Temporary Chairman of the Convention, as Permanent Chairman.

The Committee on Resolutions met this afternoon and will finish their work in the morning.

The canvass on candidate for Governor continues to-night, and there is a growing disposition in favor of Gen. Slocum. It is even claimed he has 196 votes without including votes of Kings county delegation, who do not as yet announce their preference. The addresses in the Convention urging harmony are well spoken of, and it is believed the Convention will do its work and adjourn in that spirit.

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The California Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 10.—The following is a correct list of State officers elected:

Governor, George C. Perkins, (Rep.); Lieutenant Governor, John Mansfield, (Rep.); Secretary of State, Daniel M. Burns, (Rep.); Comptroller, D. M. Kenfield, (Rep.); Treasurer, John Weil, (Rep.); Attorney General, A. L. Hart, (Rep.); Surveyor General, J. W. Shankin, (Rep.); Clerk of Supreme Court, Frank W. Gross, (Rep.); Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. M. Campbell, (Rep.); Chief Justice, Robert F. Morrison, Democrat and Workingman. Associate Justices are not determined.

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VICTIMS of wasted energies find sure relief in *AYER'S SARSAPARILLA*. It is the most potent purifier and a fountain of health and strength.

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THE OLD WORLD.

The English Government Making a Vigorous Campaign in Afghanistan.

Russian Press Reopening Their Attacks on Germany.

An Extensive Strike of English Cotton Operatives Inaugurated.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

BAD CONDITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY—CAVAGNARI WARNED IN TIME.

LONDON, September 10.—Major Connelly, British political agent, telegraphs officially from Ali Kheyt that intelligence has been received that the Ameer is terribly perplexed at the reproach to his name; that he is in privacy with few faithful Sirdars, and that he is sure to come personally and apologize to the Government. Gholam Hassain, a native envoy of the India Government was expected to arrive at Cabul on the 4th inst, and the Ameer intended making excuses to him. There is a rumor that the Sepoys with the Embassy were taken prisoners and are still alive. The official telegram as to the loss by the mob was mutilated and it may read 210 or 410, but the latter figure is improbable.

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, has issued a statement showing that the telegram to the *Daily News* concerning relations between Major Cavagnari and the Ameer, in which it is stated coolness had latterly existed between them was not in accordance with official reports from the Viceroy. It is asserted no doubt exists in the India office that the outbreak has assumed larger proportions than was at first supposed.

The *Times* says General Roberts has but 2,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry and 8 guns—an inadequate force to cope with the rebels in Cabul and to maintain its own communication, and that General Roberts will probably be compelled to delay his advance until at least three fresh infantry regiments have reached Kuram Valley. There is a rumor that some Afghan troops who left Cabul intend to advance on Shutargarden Pass. The significance of this, however, is destroyed by a telegram from Allahabad announcing that the British troops and five guns are already there.

Another dispatch from Allahabad says as early as the 16th of August the Ameer advised Major Cavagnari to abstain from riding about Cabul, fearing an attack upon him.

The Secretary of the Home Government has issued notice that no correspondents will be allowed to accompany the troops into Afghanistan, but that a regimental officer may communicate with newspapers.

SIMLA, September 10.—The latest intelligence from Alikheyl, dated the 9th, confirms the statement that Major Cavagnari and his followers were killed while charging upon the mob from the burning residence. The mob lost two hundred and ten men before Major Cavagnari's party was overpowered by numbers.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 10.—The *Gazette* says: "The massacre of the members of the English mission to Afghanistan, obliterates the scientific frontier between that country and India, and makes necessary the occupation of the whole of Afghanistan by the British. But this is incompatible with the assurance given by England to Russia, with whom there must be an understanding in regard to measures of satisfaction to be taken by England."

The *Gazette* proceeds to recommend a solution by a partition of Afghanistan so as to bring English and Russian dominions in contact in Central Asia.

A dispatch from Kohat announces that General Roberts has left for the front. He hopes to begin the advance within a fortnight.

A dispatch from Lahore says General Massey is pushing on for Cabul, regardless of the difficulties of procuring transportation.

Le Nord (semi-official) newspaper of Brussels repels the charge that the Russians instigated the Cabul revolt.

BOMBAY, September 10.—The Ameer has no authority whatever in Cabul.

THE THREE EMPIRES.

RUSSIAN PRESS RENEW THE ATTACK ON GERMANY.

LONDON, September 10.—A Paris dispatch states that the attacks of the Russian press on Germany have been resumed with redoubled virulence. A correspondent of the *Soliel*, who had a lengthy interview with Gortschakoff at Baden, reports him as stating he quite recently tried, but vainly, to induce the Czar to allow him to retire.

A correspondent at Vienna hears from absolutely trustworthy sources that the Emperor of Germany visited the Czar, in consequence of the Czar having written to the Emperor expressing his dissatisfaction at the demonstration of friendship between Austria and Germany, to the exclusion of Russia.

PARIS, September 10.—*La Soliel* says that Prince Gortschakoff, in an interview with its correspondent at Baden, disclaimed the slightest concern at the attacks of the Berlin newspapers. He had always deprecated any undue weakening of France, and hence Bismarck's hostility to him. The friendship of the Russian and German Emperors would be certain to suffice to smooth any slight differences which may arise.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 10.—A telegram from the Governor of Smolenski of the 9th, announces a great fire in the town of Viazama, 100 miles from Smolenski. Two hundred houses and the prisons were burning. Assistance has been sent from Smolenski.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TRADE DEPRESSION—COTTON OPERATIVES DECIDE TO STRIKE.

LONDON, September 10.—The cotton operatives at Ashton and neighborhood held the largest meeting to-day ever known in that district, and unanimously decided to strike to-morrow. The operatives will not have to resort to the funds of the trades-union for a fortnight.

Harrocks, Miller & Co., the largest cotton manufacturers in North England, have given notice of a five per cent. reduction in wages.

The collieries in West Bromwick decided to ask an increase of wages in South Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and also to form a branch of the National Emigration Association. The cotton operatives of Padiham, Lancashire, also propose to form a branch of the National Emigration Association.

At Middleboro, an iron manufacturing locality, an order was received from the United States for sixty thousand tons of pig iron.

FRANCE.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT LYONS—GENERAL NOTES.

LONDON, September 10.—A dispatch from Paris says the shock of an earthquake was felt at Lyons yesterday.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent revives the statement that there will be a compromise on clause 7 of Ferry's Educational bill.

PARIS, September 10.—M. Waddington has been persuaded by President Grevy to retain the Premiership, at least till Jules Ferry's Educational bill shall have been discussed by the Senate.

The last batch of amnestied Communists are in a fearful condition of destitution. Nearly all are suffering from opthalmie, and some are too feeble to walk.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE maize crop has failed in most of the districts in Roumania.

THE famous book publisher, Westermann of Brunswick, is dead.

THE Council of Ministers of Spain has finally decided to reopen the Cortes on the 28th of October.

THE body of the ex-Duke of Brunswick has been removed to the Mausoleum elected by Geneva, Switzerland.

THE breaking up of the old Arctic exploring ship, "Resolute," is now complete. The commemorative piece of furniture, to be constructed from the timber for the President of the United States, will probably be in the form of an elaborate secretaire.

PRINCE GREGORIE STOUDZA has arrived at Bucharest, and will assume the leadership of the various parties opposed to the emancipation of the Jews. It is proposed to consolidate these different factions into an organization similar in purposes with the former Native American party.

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HARRISBURG.

Session of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Measures Adopted to Effect a Perfect Organization of the Party.

The Committee Confident of Success at the Coming Election.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, September 10.—The Democratic State Committee met at Bolton's hotel at 2 o'clock to-day. All parts of the State were represented. Chairman Miller was present and presided.

The political situation was discussed and carefully considered. Measures were adopted to perfect the organization of the party. The meeting was harmonious and members of the committee were hopeful of the success of the Democratic party at the coming election. The best of feeling prevailed during the setting of the meeting.

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WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY.

A Ringing Platform Adopted by Yesterday's State Convention.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell Nominated for Governor.

MADISON, WIS., September 9.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and was called to order by Joseph Rankin, Chairman of the State Central Committee. T. H. Hadd of Green Bay, was elected temporary Chairman and made a vigorous speech, claiming that the Democracy is and has ever been the party of hard money, and the Convention adjourned till four o'clock, after appointing committees. Wm. F. Vilas heads the Committee on Resolutions.

At the afternoon session, the Committee on permanent organization presented the name of Hon. James R. Doolittle of Racine, for President, and that of one delegate from each Congressional district for Vice President.

On taking the chair Mr. Doolittle made a lengthy speech, denouncing the financial policy of the Republican party, especially the demonetization of silver.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the platform, containing this resolution among others:

Fourth—That the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes into the Presidential office to which Samuel J. Tilden was constitutionally elected, was the highest crime ever successfully perpetrated against the spirit of the institutions of our Republican liberty, destructive of confidence in free suffrage, imminently dangerous to the life of the nation and shocking to all moral sense; and we solemnly declare that as that crime has never been condoned so it shall never be forgotten, and that the same spirit of protection which forbore the contest upon the first offense will resist and punish any attempt at the repetition. The Democracy of Wisconsin denounce and condemn whatever of intimidation, violence or fraud has been practiced by lawless and unscrupulous partisans on either side and wherever done. They also stigmatize as wicked, atrocious and demanding summary and condign punishment all deeds of violence on political adversaries. They would, however, for all such, pursue the remedies given by law, and they call upon the authorities of the States and localities where any such offenses have been perpetrated to justify the law and unrelentingly prosecute and punish the offenders; but alleged frauds do not warrant political conspirators to decide how a State ought to have cast its vote or so to declare it by fraudulent count in favor of some candidates, and against others on the same ticket who received the same on a greater vote, nor do occasional deeds of personal violence, though springing from political animosity, authorize usurpation or unjustifiable interference with local government by Federal officials. And in the disorder of some portions of the Southern States, we recognize the legitimate and natural fruit of the unlawful carpet-bag authority and misrule to which they have been fraudulently subjected by the leaders of the Republican party.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

After adoption of the resolutions, Delegate Lees of Buffalo county, moved the nomination of Hon. Alex. Mitchell of Milwaukee for Governor by acclamation. Carried amid great applause.

The convention adjourned until evening.

When the name of Mr. Mitchell, who is now in Europe, was presented to the Convention, grave doubts were expressed by some as to his acceptance of the nomination. When the Convention reassembled in the evening, the name of William E. Vilas was proposed for Lieutenant Governor with the understanding that if Mr. Mitchell declined, the name of Mr. Vilas should be substituted. During the roll call, Mr. Vilas entered the room and positively refused to allow his name to be used. The ballot therefore was declared informal, and a formal one was taken, resulting in the choice of George H. King of Green county. Samuel Ryan of Oukagmee, was nominated for Secretary of State; Andrew Hahen of Winnebago, and J. Montgomery Smith was nominated for Attorney General, as was also Edward Searing of Rock, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Convention adjourned *sine die* at nine P. M.

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Drs. Oldshue.

Are the oldest practitioners in their peculiar system, and still continue business at their old established office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Few men are so well prepared from experience in the proper mode of testing the nature of diseases as the Doctors Oldshue.

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MRS. SPRAGUE'S SUIT.

Testing the Right of Property—Petition for a Trustee.

The Legal Battle Begun in the Courts—Probably the Entering Wedge to a Divorce Suit.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The *Sun's* special from Providenc says:

When the ninety-two rooms in the great Canonchet mansion had been filled with their elegant furniture, the receipted bills were made out in the name of Mrs. Sprague. The value of this furniture, it is said, was from $25,000 to $30,000. There has been a story that the checks in consideration of which the bills were receipted were drawn by the J. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. At that time the company was, or was supposed to be, solvent, and the question who was the real purchaser seemed to be of no consequence. That question, however, bids fair at present to form the issue in a legal battle to be fought in the Supreme Court in this city. At least such is the construction put by well informed persons on the following petition:

"To the Honorable the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, Sitting in Equity: Katharine Chase Sprague, of South Kingston, in the County of Washington, in said State, wife of William Sprague, of said South Kingston, by her next friend, Charles H. Parkhurst of Providence, in said State, petitioning, respectfully represents: That she is possessed in her own right of personal and real estate to a considerable amount, and that the said personal property owned in South Kingston aforesaid, is liable for want of proper care, to become depreciated in value and useless to her; that her said husband, William Sprague, and herself are not now living together as husband and wife: wherefore she prays that Your Honor will appoint some suitable person or persons as Trustee or Trustees of her said property, with all the powers and subject to all the liabilities prescribed in Chapter 152 of the General Statutes; and as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"KATHARINE CHASE SPRAGUE.

"By her next best friend, Chas. H. Parkhurst."

Though there are three parties in interest, the contest is not to be triangular. The lawyers of Mr. Chaffee, trustee for the creditors of the Company, hold that he has nothing to do with the appointment of a trustee for Mrs. Sprague's property. If, when a trustee is appointed, he should undertake to take possession of any property rightly belonging to the creditors, that, they said, would be a very different thing. It might be, however, that the personal property for which Mrs. Sprague wants the appointment of a trustee is such that no one will dispute possession with her. In that case there would be no opposition to the appointment. Nobody here, however, doubts that a claim will be laid by her to all the Canonchet furniture. Her lawyers are very reticent. Even though Mrs. Sprague should produce the receipted bills made out to her by those who sold the furniture, she would be obliged to go further and show that she paid the bills with her own money, because, it is urged nothing would be more natural than that the bills should be made out to the person who selected and ordered the furniture. This Mrs. Sprague is known to have done.

Lawyers here say she can claim the furniture only in two cases: First, if she purchased the goods with her own money; and, second, if she received them as a gift from her husband at a time when he did not know that he was bankrupt. The furniture was purchased in 1866 or 1867. At that time the credit of the company was good, and probably it could not be shown that the ex-Governor then knew that he was virtually a bankrupt. A bill of sale or deed of gift from himself to his wife would give her a *prima facie* ownership, provided it could be shown that at this time the ex-Governor had the furniture charged over to him personally on the books of the company. There appears to be little doubt here that payment for the furniture was made by checks of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, but positive knowledge on that point appears to be as hard to get at as the whereabouts of Mrs. Sprague.

Mrs. Sprague is understood to have real estate in Cincinnati, left her by her father Chief Justice Chase; but the appointment of a trustee, it is said, is not necessary for her to exercise control of that. The reporter is unable to learn that she has any real estate elsewhere. She has none in Canonchet. There is no personal property at Canonchet of any considerable value except the furniture.

A citation was served on ex-Governor Sprague on Thursday, the day the petition was filed in the Supreme Court at South Kingston, Washington county, notifying him to appear at Providence last Saturday to show cause why the petition should not be granted. The hearing was adjourned until this morning, when it was adjourned until next Saturday. Lawyer Clark of Kingston, will appear for Governor Sprague. It is conjectured here that lawyers representing the trustees of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company will be present to watch the argument over the petition, even if they do not feel called upon to take part.

The question is mooted here how far the present proceedings may be a stepping-stone to a divorce suit. Friends of Mrs. Sprague insist that all she desires is to disentangle herself from any association with her husband, and to keep her children. This is precisely the ground her husband takes, and hence it is argued that a divorce suit is not to be thought of. "Is this what you hear?" said an old lawyer to-day; "well, you musn't think that people won't do what they think they won't do. At least, that is not what I've observed in divorce cases."

A suggestion made to Mrs. Sprague's lawyers by a gentleman not very friendly to the ex-Governor was designed to settle the question of the custody of the children. "Let Mrs. Sprague," said the adviser, "send the three little girls to her husband. He will keep them just about three months, and then he'll send them back again. He will get tired of caring for them, and when he sees her living, not as perhaps he imagines she will, but quietly, and like the lady she is, and always was, he will be only too glad to send them back to her. At first it would probably be on a visit, under a strict agreement that they would be allowed to return; but such visits would become more frequent, until in a short time the little girls would be continuously under their mother's care.

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THE MAINE ELECTION.

Election of Davis by the Legislature Ensured.

PORTLAND, September 9.—It is now certain York has elected Republican Senators, giving the Republicans not less than eighteen out of thirty-one, and ensuring the election of Davis by the Legislature and complete control of the State government. Oxford elected fusion Senators, but Franklin undoubtedly gives a Republican Senator, making nineteen.

At midnight returns show the House 89 Republicans and 62 fusion.

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Ten families of Russian Mennonites have arrived in New York, booked for Nebraska.

THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.

A Glance at Pittsburgh by the Light of a Then New Paper.

Politics and Parties, the Washingtonians, the Markets.

Cheap Living, Travel, Freights, Etc.

It was on the 10th of September, 1842, under the Presidency of John Tyler, the governorship of David R. Porter and the mayoralty of Alexander Hay, all dead but ex-Mayor Hay, that the first number of the "DAILY MORNING POST" was issued from the "N. W. corner of Wood and Fifth streets," by Thomas Phillips and William H. Smith. Terms, five dollars a year or two cents a copy. It was neatly printed, of six columns, in smaller type than THE POST now uses, and without the "displayed ads," which now form so prominent a feature of all daily papers. The salutatory was modest and brief. It said:

To our party friends we promise a paper that will faithfully maintain the principles and measures of the Democracy. Our opponents may depend on having their tenets treated of with respect and courtesy, and their errors dwelt on with charity. The merchant and mechanic will find their interests attended to; and the general newsmonger will find that the "MORNING POST" will send his news exactly.

Looking hastily over the first volume of THE POST, we catch some items of interest at this day.

A VARIETY OF POLITICS.

There were then six daily papers published in Pittsburgh, viz.: POST, *Chronicle* and *Gazette* still surviving, and the *Sun* (neutral), *Advocate* (anti-Mason) and *American* (Whig), all gone to that bourne which has swallowed up so much of type, paper, patriotism and genius. The politics of the times was red-hot, but not recognizable by the young politicians of this day, either in battle cry, leaders, or principles. Bank and anti-Bank, anti-Masonic, Tyler Whigs, Clay Whigs, Federals, Coons, Whigs, Democrats, and Locofocos were the watch words. But the general war was waged between the Democrats and Whigs. Yes, and a Workingman' party, too, for THE POST of September 12th, prints the proceedings of a delegate convention of Workingmen held at the Court House which nominated a full ticket, county and legislative. Andrew Burtt figured as one of the Secretaries. He has stuck pretty well to his text. Revolutionary soldiers were a sure card of attraction at political meetings then, and we read of two veterans who fought at Bunker's Hill in attendance on a Democratic Convention held in Massachusetts, where they made brief speeches.

Caleb Cushing, Tylerite, writes a long letter giving to W. W. Irwin ("Pony" Irwin, from his small stature), representative in Congress from this district, the main credit for the passage of the famous Protective Tariff law of 1842. Mr. Irwin afterward Tylerized, was made Minister to Denmark, and, returning home, became a Democrat. He was once elected Mayor of the city.

Rody Patterson appears as Chairman and John Birmingham as Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements for a grand jubilation and reception to Colonel Richard M. Johnson, the hero of the Thames. He was met at the county line, and Hon. William Wilkins delivered the address of welcome at the Court House. Then there was a public dinner at the Exchange, and Colonel Johnson was escorted through the city by the military. That was a Presidential trip that came to nothing.

THE WASHINGTONIANS.

In 1842 the temperance reform under the name of the Washingtonion movement swept the land, and we find in THE POST interesting accounts of its progress in Pittsburgh. How the members of the Vigilant, Duquesne and Neptune Fire Companies signed the pledge *en masse*: how saloon keepers were converted by meetings held in front of their business places, and emptied their barrels in the gutters (not many, however); and how there was a torchlight temperance procession. The names of those citizens who took the total abstinence pledge were printed, and ye local of that day appeared an enthusiast in the cause and went for the "grog sellers" in flaming paragraphs.

A. A. Addams, the 'Gus Addams of the old boys, was starring here at the time, and it is announced in THE POST with many good wishes, "He has once more taken the temperance pledge, not to be broken, we hope, the first time he gets a little money." Poor Addams; ten years later he died in Cincinnati from the results of dissipation, his last appearance on any stage being at a complimentary benefit in Pittsburgh, when he appeared as *Brutus* and *Carwin*. The Washingtonians did much good, but they couldn't save 'Gus Addams.

The theater at this time was under the management of Mutard & Ernest. Boxes, 50 cents; upper boxes, 7 cents; pit, 25; upper gallery, 12½. Addams, Jamison, Alexina Fisher, and others the stars. But this management soon exploded, and Thomas Flynn of New York, took charge getting into a controversy at once with the *Gazette*, which, under the good Deacon White, had charge of the public morals, and wouldn't tolerate a theater.

A RAILROAD MEETING.

We find the proceedings of the first railroad meeting, held at the Court House, to promote the construction of a railroad to Connellsville. It was largely attended and much interest manifested. The Baltimore and Ohio road had just been completed to Cumberland and an extension to Pittsburgh was desired. The entire cost of the extension to this city was set down by Louis McLane in a letter to the Pittsburgh meeting at four millions of dollars. A committee of 100 was appointed, but nothing came of it at that time except a railroad charter. If the Baltimore road had pushed through, before the Pennsylvania road, what a change it would have made in the transportation business?

THE ERA OF LOW PRICES.

In 1842 and 1843 the country was recovering from the panic and hard times of 1837-38, and the commencement of operations in the mills, recorded in THE POST, was brightening up the local outlook very much as the same causes produce like results now. But the low prices at which country produce was then sold have never been approached since then. We make these quotations from THE POST market reports for April, 1843:

Flour—$2 75 to $2 90 wholesale; $3 00 to 3 25 retail.

Grain—Wheat 50, rye 25, oats 14, corn 22 cents a bushel.

Groceries—Sugar 4½ to 5; coffee 9 to 10; molasses 19 to 20 cents.

Provisions—Bacon 3 to 3¼; Cincinnati hams 5; beef cattle 3 to 4½; butter 7¼ and cheese 5 cents.

Twenty thousand pounds of bacon were sold for the same amount of pig iron, pound for pound. Whisky is quoted at 12 to 15 cents a gallon. Couldn't a man live in those days?

TRANSPORTATION AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

These were days of steamboats and keel boats, of stages and Conestoga wagons, of section boats and canal packets. Rates of freight by boat to Cincinnati, 15 cent per 100; to Louisville, 20; St. Louis, 37½, and to Nashville, 75. Canal packets are advertised "conducted strictly on Sabbath and temperance principles." The stage line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Bedford, advertises "only 150 miles staging and one night out." Fare to Philadelphia, $10; to Baltimore, $9. "Mr. Crossan, the well-known and popular proprietor of the Monongahela House announces that he has reduced the price of board to one dollar per day." McKibben & Smith of the Exchange make a similar announcement. Constable Hague is lauded for his promptness in suppressing a row at the Theater. In the advertising columns we come across a few familiar names of citizens still active and prominent, but for the most part, the names of advertisers only suggest the fact they have passed away. The revolution in business, in travel, transportation, politics and local interests, is as sweeping as if a century had intervened since the first issue of THE DAILY POST.

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THE HOPE FARCE.

Men Gathered Off the Streets and Suddenly Made Delegates.

How It Was Done—A $1,200 Offer Declined.

The second Republican Coronial Convention, that is to say a meeting of the Hope faction from the delegation of "shoulder hitters," "bowie knife slingers" "penitentiary larks," etc., was held Tuesday morning at Patterson's hall on Fourth avenue, and the farce of nominating Major W. H. Hope for Coroner was completed.

There were one hundred and thirty-seven delegates present, but the reporter had it from good authority that good Hope men sat in an ante-room during part of the morning busily engaged at manufacturing credentials. True many of the delegates had their credentials written on the day of the alleged primaries by the two or three voters who came to cast their little ballots, but there was on hand yesterday a lot of fellows, good staunch members of the party of moral ideas, anxious to enjoy a square meal at Maj. Hope's expense, and in order to be sure of their game, they preferred to have credentials manufactured for them and receive tickets to the free blow-out as regularly elected delegates did.

This was doubtless one of the motives for manufacturing bogus credentials. But the Sloan men say there was another. A majority of all the districts in the county was required to nominate, and in order to get sufficient to represent the majority—one hundred and twenty-nine districts—the managers gathered men off the streets, rushed them into the hall, placed credentials in their little hands and called them delegates. By diligent effort in this line 137 persons, eight more than enough to nominate, were secured. These are the representations of men known as good, staunch Republicans, and as such we give them. Our Republican readers will doubtless place implicit confidence in them.

There was delay in assembling the Convention, and to fill up the time three of the tuneful attendants amused the others with a song—"Who Killed Cock Robin," on something after that nature. After the music the body was called to order by Major W. C. Moreland, Chairman of the County Committee. The usual speech making and routine business of a convention followed, Major Hope was nominated for Coroner by acclamation and the proceedings were wound up by the adoption of a series of resolutions, indorsing the County Committee, indorsing Hope, indorsing the balance of the Republican county ticket and declaring that the previous Coronial Convention was "typical of nothing but factional corruption."

There were other rumors flying about the streets yesterday in reference to the Coronial fight. One was to the effect that a prominent Court House official offered Sloan $1,200 to withdraw from the fight, and at the same time agreed to allow the Sloan men to name the new candidate. It is also said that some of the Sloan men formed this scheme and suggested R. H. Lee of the Delinquent Tax Collector's office as the man. County Treasurer McCallin objected to the proposition, the rumor further says, and told the Court House official that no line of action will heal the breach except the withdrawal of Hope and the indorsement of Sloan. The other side declined these arbitary terms, and so the great party of moral ideas now has two candidates in the field for one office. It will be impossible to count them both in.

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Lightning Strikes a Printing Office.

The papers in the Eastern cities have recently amused themselves with a description of the handsomest entertainment given at a restaurant in Chestnut street, in Philadelphia, to the compositors of the daily morning papers, at the unusual hour of four in the morning. The entertainers were two compositors on the Philadelphia *Morning Record*, who were fortunate enough to have an investment of one dollar in the celebrated Louisiana State Lotery, on August 12th, rewarded with a prize of Fifteen Thousand Dollars. Such incidents are quite common with those who write to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

Fever and Ague is most common in the spring, but most severe in the fall and winter. It is strictly a malarious disease, and so surely as the Bitters are adopted, so surely will the individual who adopts this precaution be exempted from its pains and penalties. Add to this its value as a stomachic and anti-bilious agent, and who will venture to gainsay its claims to the first place among family medicines.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally.
sel:1m

PITTSBURGH'S BIG SHOW.

Grand Opening of the Exposition Yesterday.

Addresses By Hon. J. H. Hopkins and Col. Thos. M. Bayne.

Magnificent Display By Merchants and Manufacturers.

Six Thousand People Witness the Opening Exercises—Coming Attractions—Notes.

On Thursday afternoon the third exhibition of the Pittsburgh Exposition Society was opened to the public. The opening exercises, which took place at the refreshment pavilion, near the main entrance, were not commenced until half-past two o'clock, and by that time a large crowd had assembled. Rows of seats were arranged in front of the pavilion, which were soon occupied, and hundreds were obliged to stand. After the exercises, a detailed account of which is given below, the spectators, like a large army, marched into the building, headed by the Great Western Band. Inside the building exhibitors were still at work arranging their displays, but enough was to be seen to convince those in attendance that the present will be the finest show of the kind ever seen in this vicinity. Judging from the remarkable progress made within the last twenty-four hours by this evening nearly all will have been arranged for the convenience of visitors. That the present exhibition will be even more successful than those in the past years there is scarcely any doubt. The exhibition is most complete and the managers are to be congratulated for their enterprise. They have secured the best of attractions, in addition to the general display, which will be presented from time to time.

THE OPENING.

Promptly at one o'clock the gates were thrown open and the eager crowd which had been waiting for some time were admitted. The Great Western Band marched to the building from their office in this city and were followed by hundreds. On reaching the grounds they took a position on the pavilion and executed a medley. The President of the Exposition Society, Wm. Miller, then introduced Rev. W. H. McMillen who offered a fervent prayer for the success of the Exposition, after which the Allegheny Quartette club sang "Dawning of a Better Day" which was much admired by the spectators. Hon. James H. Hopkins was next introduced and made a brief but terse address.

REMARKS OF HON. JAS. H. HOPKINS.

Mr. Hopkins, after a few introductory remarks, stated that it is creditable alike to the managers of the Exposition and to its patrons that it can now be numbered amongst the established institutions of this community. Having survived former years of general adversity the association greets the dawn of prosperity with gladness, and enters upon a mission of wider usefulness. Pittsburgh and Allegheny here present an exhibition of their arts and industries. The products of the spindle and loom, of furnace and forge, of mines and mills and workshops of every kind are here. In this interesting and varied display of what muscle and brain and money combined can bring forth for the comfort of mankind, we read the lesson, so often taught and so little heeded, of the mutual dependence upon each other of capital and labor, and of the grand achievements they can produce when working in sympathy and union; and we are also taught the lesson of gratitude due to the Divine Author of all—as well as the bounteous gifts of nature, as the skill of man, which has utilized those gifts, and by various processes has filled these halls with such an array of the useful and the beautiful. These exhibitions deserve encouragement for the many beneficial purposes they serve. Here is a combined and condensed market of

INDUSTRIES OF THESE TWIN CITIES

brought together under one roof, and presented in a convenient and attractive way. The stranger can here learn that we produce everything from a lilliputian tack to a monster engine, from a rude mud scow to a floating palace or an iron-clad; all that the necessities or luxuries of life require, in all its stages including the cradle and the coffin—the first and the last gifts of affection. We here demonstrate that we can supply all the multitudinous wants and whims of man and womankind. And the citizens, familiar with all of our capabilities, can here forget that we can exhibit reservoirs that will not hold water; and Nicholson pavements of the modern mosaic patterns, where for every two feet of blocks is one foot of hole, in regular, if not beautiful, alter nation. We must forget somethings, or our boasting would be vain. This exhibition teaches us to blend the ornamental with the useful. And they will learn that when the Iron City washes the smoke from her swarthy face, twines a wreath of roses round her brow, and attires herself with elegance, she need not blush to stand amidst the fairest of her sisters. Although absorbed in the practical, we do not forget the adornments of life. Art is welcomed to our households, and finds its appropriate place in this display of the products of our industry and skill. Mr. Hopkins, in conclusion, spoke of the great benefits derived from these exhibitions.

When Mr. Hopkins concluded, the Allegheny Quartette Club rendered beautifully "Let the Hills and Valleys Resound." Hon. Thomas M. Bayne was then introduced.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS M. BAYNE.

After a few introductory remarks, Mr Bayne said this Exposition has a practical tendency and aim. It fits well the times and this vast concourse is the best of testimonials to its importance. It has also a moral tendency and influence, and illustrates in marvelous symmetry nature's bounty and man's genius. The subtle forces which nature employs under the governing hand of the great Source of law and being in producing the materials, seem little less wonderful than the marvels of skill into which the materials are wrought by the genius and industry of men. At every point in this vast building are exposed the works of human thought, itself the product of centuries of culture and training, and its results the development of grand civilization with all that that implies. Nor is it the thought alone developed by the school and the college, but that which is imparted by the workshops and practical experiences of life. The speaker next spoke of the amazing progress made in useful discoveries, and of the utilization of the natural forces and the elements. He then said not only are the general circumstances of the age favorable to such an enterprise as this, but it is practically appropriate to this locality. No place in the United States is there so great a concentration of mechanical operations as here.

PITTSBURGH'S PROGRESS.

Our people produce not only immense quantities, but a great variety of specialties, particularly in the metals and in glassware, many of which are not made elsewhere at all. In the world of manufactures and mechanical contrivances we can justly lay claims to superiority in many particulars; and in the world of fine arts we have made and are making remarkable progress. When we glance westward, and see how the columns of civilization are advancing, and filling that rich expanse with busy people who will almost wholly follow agricultural pursuits, we can easily understand how a community like ours, which produces the very things which are and will be wanted by these people, is bound to prosper. The speaker next referred to the increasing export trade, and in referring to the panic, said all the industries were depressed by it, but it fell most heavily on manufacturing and mining centers. Happily, however, the day of deliverance has dawned, and a general revival of business is assured. That courage and patience which enabled our people to manfully withstand an ordeal so trying, wilfully withstand an ordeal so trying, will now reap a munificent reward. Those engaged in the promotion of this enterprise are hastening the coming of the gladsome days. Let throngs of visitors come to witness this fine display, and give it the encouragement it so well merits. In conclusion, he said he had been requested by the managers to state that some of the exhibitors had been tardy with their displays, but that everything will be in its proper place in a day or two.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bayne's remarks the Quartette sang "America," the audience joining in with them. President Miller then declared the exhibition open, and the visitors, headed by the band, marched into the building.

THE EXHIBITS.

The exhibits already in place are very fine and were much admired by the immense crowd that visited the show during the afternoon and evening. One of the principal attractions which catches the eye of the visitor as he enters is the mammoth, which occupies a prominent position on the gallery above the music stand, where all of Prof. Ward's rare curiosities are to be seen. This monster is a restoration of form and dimensions from bones of the Siberian mammoth in the museum of the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg. His height is 16 feet and length 26 feet. Other curiosities in Prof. Ward's Geological museum are skeletons of a whale, elephant, camel, turtle, human being, taxadermatized bear, buffalo, sea lion, &c. This interesting exhibit is alone worth the price of admission to the entire show including the popular entertainments of Prof. Cromwell. The exhibit by Hubbard, Bakewell & Co. of shovels, axes and saws on the east wall of the art gallery is very fine, as are also the displays made by Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Harbaugh, Mellor & Henrick and many others too numerous to mention. Go and see for yourself.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARM PRODUCTS.

Among the coming attractions will be an exhibit of fruits, flowers and farm products for which a premium list has been prepared, offering the most liberal awards. The first exhibit in this department will be early fall apples, pears and plums, and will be open for exhibition the 9th to the 13th inclusive, entries to close on the 9th inst at ten o'clock. The list for grapes and cut flowers by amateurs will be open for exhibition from the 16th to the 20th inst., entries to close on Tuesday the 16th inst.

The next exhibit in this line will be a fruit collection—preserved fruits, jellies and jams. This department will open on the 23d inst., entries to close the same day. The following exhibit will be of vegetables, including of course pumpkins, and squashes, which will open the 30th instant, entries to close the same day. Late fall fruits such as fall and winter apples, pears, quinces, potatoes, canned fruits, vegetable and condiments will open October 7th and continue to the close. Entries to close opening day of the exhibit. For these entries a fee of $1 will be charged, which will entitle the competitors to free admission during the time allotted to their exhibits. All premiums will be paid in cash as soon as the awards are made. The judges will be appointed from a class of men who thoroughly understand the nature and quality of the class enumerated.

KEEP IT HANDY, that you may use it promptly, in all sudden attacks of Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Colic, or any Bowel Affection, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is a sure remedy. At this season of the year especially every family will find it a useful and reliable remedy.

Dr. George H. Keyser.

For many years the name of Dr. Keyser has been "familiar as household words" to most of the families of Pittsburgh and the towns within a radius of three hundred miles, not only by reason of the wonderful cures he has performed in his professional capacity, but the excellence and efficacy of the many preparations from his laboratory. Dr. Keyser is a native of Franklin county, Pa., but has for many years resided in Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of two medical schools, both allopathic and eclectic, and has attained considerable celebrity as a surgeon. He has been a practitioner for the past thirty-five years and met with the most gratifying success. Of late years he has abandoned the allopathic system of treatment and devotes his attention principally to the treatment and cure of chronic diseases. Probably no physician living today has devoted so much attention and study to diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and we are confident that no one has effected so many permanent cures of the most difficult cases. The doctor has been a well known, highly respected and honored citizen of Pittsburgh for thirty-one years, during twenty-seven of which he was proprietor of the leading drug store of the city, on Wood street. For a number of years he was President of the Eclectic Medical Association of Allegheny county, and has always enjoyed the most unbounded confidence and respect of the profession. His offices at present are at No. 240 Penn avenue, his laboratory being in the rear, where he manufactures and distributes all over the country his famous preparations known as "Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure or Pulmonary Restorative," "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup" and other medicines of his own exclusive discovery and manufacture. The virtues of his widely known and justly celebrated medicines are known and appreciated by invalids in all parts of the world, and we can only advise all afflicted with diseases of the lungs or pulmonary organs, to call on Dr. Keyser, or send for his valuable works, which will be forwarded free on application as above.—*Industries of Pennsylvania.*

Cursing the Removers of His Bones.

Shakespeare was not the first who pronounced a curse upon those who should move his bones. M. Roller has deciphered the inscription on the sarcophagus of Ashmenezer, King of Sidon, now deposited at the Louvre. Part of it runs thus: "A curse is pronounced against Royal persons or others who should open this tomb, or lift the tomb which contains me or transports me in this tomb. They shall not be buried with the dead, they shall not lie in a tomb, they shall not leave any descendants, and the holy gods will deliver them into the hands of their enemies, who will chase them from their country." The *Jewish World* notes, as a curious coincidence in regard to this curse, that the Duke de Luynes bought the sarcophagus, and presented it to the French Government. He and his only son met their death in the Papal war, in Italy, in 1859. Again it was through the instrumentality of the Emperor Napoleon III, that it was brought to Paris and deposited in the Louvre. He was routed at Sedan, and his body reposes on foreign soil. His son met with an untimely death, far away from his home and at the hands of his enemies. There is not a descendant left of Napoleon III, or the Duke de Luyner.

We Beat France

in the article of teeth preservatives. These Frenchmen are wonderful workmen. Their fancy goods astonish, but they have never produced the peer of SOZODONT as a toilet article. It stands alone, unapproachable. There is no tooth preparation so well known as SOZODONT.

"It holds on like Grim Death," has been altered to read, "It holds like SPALDING'S GLUE." TTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers (50 cents)** are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, **Blind, Bleeding or Itching,** it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

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Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

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POND'S EXTRACT....50c, $1 00 and	$1 75	Catarrh Cure.....	75
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No. 255 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa

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USE ONLY SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over 50 years. They cure HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, FEVER AND AGUE, and all similar diseases like magic. Get the right kind, SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, 25 cents. Sold by druggists.
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FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Pad Co.,* P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:11tW

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☞All solid leather goods warranted.

Children's Gr. Heavy Sole Shoes...4 to 7..	65
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" A. C. Copper-Tip Shoes	65
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" Fine Kid Button Shoes.........	2 00
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" A. C. Seamless Shoes.... 85c and	1 00
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Children's Plain and Copper-Tip Boots............................. 85c and	1 00
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Boys' A. C. Boots.........................	1 50
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Men's Heavy Boots................$1 75 and	2 00
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" Calf Boots.......................	2 25
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" Fine German Calf Sewed Boots.......	3 50
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" A. C. Congress Gaiters... 1 25 and	1 50
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Ten times the price saved in Medicine and Doctor Bills is the testimony of those wearing them.

Patent Corsets with spoon shaped steels, 75c.
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Keep well by using SCARLET FELT CHEST PROTECTOR, 50c.
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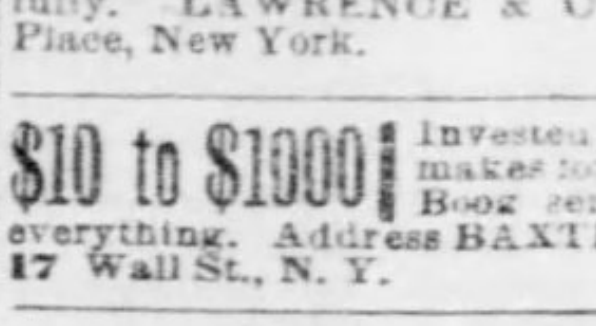

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In the whole history of medicine no preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. mh27:1w&W 1

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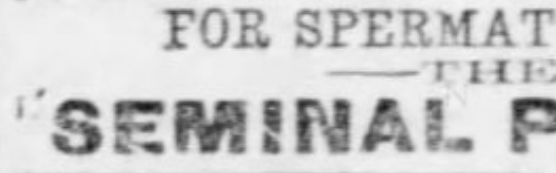

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Frostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience. It is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. —— During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

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A BOOK For the MILLION
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 600 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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Popular Monthly Drawing of the Commonwealth Distribution Co., at Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, on SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

Drawings *never postponed*, occur regularly on the last day of every month (Sundays excepted), and will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A New Era in the History of Lotteries. GRAND AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE NEW FEATURES.

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize..........		$30,000
1 Prize..........		10,000
1 Prize..........		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each..........	10,000
20 Prizes,	500 each..........	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each..........	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each..........	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each..........	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each..........	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Prizes,	$300 each..........	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each..........	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each..........	900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York.
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Of the First Great Arrival of all kinds of Winter Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Rubbers for Gents, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children, at Prices which we defy to be undersold.

Children's Shoes, 8 to 2, from 65c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 12 to 2, from 75c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 11 to 2, from $1 up. Children's Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 8 to 11, from 85c up. Misses' Pebble Grain Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, from $1 15 up. Children's Pebble Grain Side Lace Shoes, 8 to 10, from 90c up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Lace Shoes, 3 to 7, from $1 up. Ladies' A Calf Lace Shoes, 3 to 8, from $1 up. Ladies' Lasting Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, from $1 up. Ladies' Pebble Grain Button Shoes, 3 to 7, from $1 25 up. Children's Red Top Boots, 7 to 11, from 90c up. Youth's Blue Top Boots, 11 to 13, from $1 up. Boys' Blue Top Boots, 1 to 5, from $1 25 up. Youths' Genuine Kip Boots, 11 to 13, from $1 25 up. Boys' Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5, $1 50 up. Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, from 85c up. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, from $1 75 up. Men's Extra Heavy Boots, 6 to 11, from $2 up. Men's Genuine Kip Boots, 6 to 11, from $2 25 up. Men's Fine B Calf Boots, 6 to 10, from 62 up. Gents' Extra Fine Calf Boots, all sizes, from $2 25 to $4 50, and a great many other bargains too numerous to mention. Strangers visiting will find it to their interest to call and examine Goods and Prices at
JOHN KALBFELL'S
Central Boot and Shoe House,
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PENSIONS. Every wound or injury, even by accident or any disease entitles a soldier of the late war to a pension. All pensions by the law of Jan. 1879, begin back at date of discharge or death of the soldier. All entitled should apply at once Thousands who are now drawing pensions are entitled to an increase. Soldiers and widows of the war of 1812, and Mexican war, entitled to pensions. Fees in all cases only $10 00. Send two stamps for new laws, blanks and instructions to NAT. WARD FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Attorney, Box 588, Washington, D. C.
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$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
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$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fel:lyr-W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORM, DEMOCRATS, FORM.

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Make Victory Certain

— FOR —

1879 1880.

A New and Novel Inducement for Clubs for the Pittsburgh WEEKLY POST.

From September 4, 1879, Until November 7, 1880, Including the Political Campaign of 1879, and the Great Presidential Contest of 1880, Covering a Period of Nearly Fifteen Months, or 62 Numbers of this Mammoth Political, Family, News, Commercial and Agricultural Newspaper

AT THE RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A SINGLE YEAR.

Either Single Subscribers or Clubs at Greatly Reduced Rates may take advantage of this offer, which is not paralleled by that of any other newspaper in the United States.

THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

For the ensuing Fifteen Months, until after the great Presidential contest of 1880, has been determined by the People, the United States will be the center of unexampled political activity, which will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause it is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot-box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partizan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that. There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of the votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud Again Triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

☞Six Millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that that GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENTS

Whose history will be faithfully portrayed in THE WEEKLY POST, for the fifteen month term for which we invite subscriptions, include:

The political contests of 1879, the opening skirmish of the great Presidential battle, in the States of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, which will have much to do in indicating the shape of the Presidential contest and the candidates and platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties for President. This year's elections throughout the Union are of great importance in this view. Kentucky has already spoken gloriously. California and Maine follow in September. Ohio, with its great battle comes in October, and New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Wisconsin in November.

The echoes of elections will not be over until Congress meets in December. The session preceding a Presidential election is always one of greatest interest in the battles of political leaders and the shaping of policies for the impending political campaign. The session will probably last until midsummer, and our special correspondents at Washington will keep our readers thoroughly informed by mail and telegraph.

In the early summer the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest, but will urge the support of the DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CANDIDATES with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in 1880 will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, 1881.

OTHER FEATURES OF THE WEEKLY POST.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of THE WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a First-Class Family Newspaper:

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice literary matter, Poetry and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by the news of the day, political and non-political, foreign and domestic.

MARK THE TERMS!

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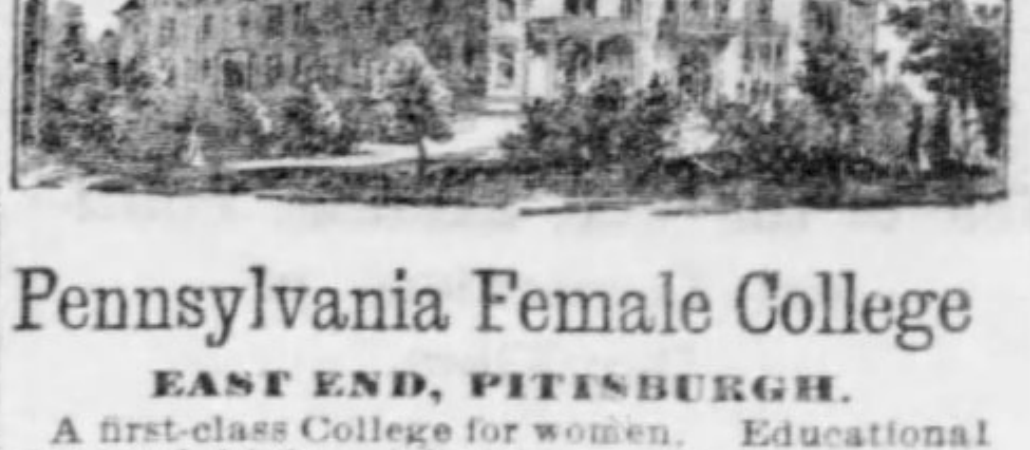

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☞EXECUTORS' NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, deceased, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present the same, duly authenticated to
W. J. McLAUGHLIN, } Executors.
JEREMIAH MEEK, }
August 4th, 1879. au9:6tW

☞ESTATE OF COL. ALEX'R Carnahan, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of Colonel Alexander Carnahan, late of Union township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned executors named in said will. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and all having claims will present them, without delay, to the undersigned.
GEORGE S. CARNAHAN,
Union township, Allegheny county.
DAVID T. CARNAHAN,
Oil City, Pa.
R. B. CARNAHAN,
160 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Executors.
July 15, 1879. jy15-1td jy19-6tW

☞NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Association styled the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg that application will be made in three months hereafter for letters patent incorporating said Association. The name and style shall be "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg;" the location shall be at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. The specific object of the Association corporate is to transact banking business. The capital stock shall be fifty thousand dollars, this notice given and application to be made under Act of Assembly of May 13, 1876.
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THE AFGHANS REVOLT.

The Soldiers and People of Cabul Attack the British Embassy.

A Desperate Engagement and Conflicting Reports as to the Result.

Major Cavagnari and His Eighty Companions Massacreed.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT CABUL ATTACKED BY OVERWHELMING NUMBERS.

SIMLA, September 6.—On the night of the 4th instant a messenger reached Ali Kheyl with the news that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, and that the escort of the Embassy were defending themselves.

The troops at Ali Kheyl were ordered to move instantly on Shutargardan Pass, and instructions were despatched to Generals Roberts and Stewart to advance on Cabul.

Letters from the Ameer confirm the report of the revolt. He was completely surprised. The populace joined the mutinous regiments and the Embassy was attacked by overwhelming numbers. At the latest accounts the Viceroy of India was ignorant of the fate of the members of the Embassy.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI AND HIS COMPANIONS KILLED.

SIMLA, September 7, 6 P. M.—According to authentic intelligence received from Ali Kheyl, some of the natives have come in and reported they have seen the dead bodies of British officers at Cabul. It is rumored nine troopers belonging to the escort escaped.

LONDON, September 7.—A correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent have been noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the population toward members of the Embassy have been defiant. The force defending the Embassy numbered seventy-nine. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said the Ameer's son was fatally injured. A large number of mutineers were killed. After the buildings of the Embassy were fired, the survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately but all were killed including Major Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India. It is believed at Paris and Vienna the outbreak is due to Russian intrigue.

Intelligence communicated by an India officer is to the effect that an attack on the British Embassy at Cabul was commenced by three Afghan regiments which were joined later by nine others. The Viceroy telegraphs on the 6th that Gen. Roberts will reach Peiwar from Limla in five days and will take command of the rapid advance on Cabul. Gen. Stuart has been ordered to hold Candahar and threaten Ghuznee, if necessary.

THE AMEER POWERLESS.

The Ameer writes troops, at the first outbreak, after stoning the officers rushed to the British Embassy and stoned it. Several valleys were fired from the Embassy in return. A second letter from the Ameer dated September 4th says: "Thousands assembled to destroy the British Embassy. Much life was lost on both sides. I, with five attendants have been besieged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the envoy whether he was killed in his quarters or captured."

ENGLISH CABINET COUNCIL CALLED.

The news from India has caused the greatest excitement, and the Ministers are hurrying up to London from their country seats to take part in the Cabinet Council. The belief that King Theban of Burmah, meditates aggressive action is universal.

DEATH OF CAVAGNARI CONFIRMED.

LONDON, September 8.—3 A. M.—Lady Cavagnari has received a telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Sunday evening, announcing the death of her husband.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

Major Cavagnari, the Anglo-Indian Ambassador to Cabul, started for his post about the 6th of July, being attended by Mr. Jenkins, Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Guides, and Moonshee Bukhtar Khan, and having a military escort which consisted of twenty-six cavalrymen and fifty infantry soldiers. Major Cavagnari bore a letter to the Ameer Yakoob Khan from Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of British India, announcing his appointment as Envoy and Plenipotentiary on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Government. Major Cavagnari and his companions on the 24th of July reached Cabul, where they were received with brilliant military honors and salutes by the Ameer's Government, and with respectful deference by the populace at large.

Major Cavagnari, is one of the most remarkable of the present generation of public men in British India. He is an Englishman by birth, his father having been a Genoese, who came to settle in London from the North of Italy after the overthrow of the first French Empire. He entered the military service of the East India Company in April, 1858. Until within the last few years he was known chiefly as an energetic and daring frontier administrator, ever ready to plan with skill and execute with determination those small expeditions for the seizure and chastisement of border offenders so common on the Peshawur marches.

The firm stand taken by the Ameer's officer, it will be remembered, obliged Sir Neville Chamberlain's commission to turn back, and resulted in the Afghan war. Major Cavagnari has figured conspicuously, and, from the British standpoint, very creditably throughout the late Afghan war. He was always at the front when there was any fighting to be done, and when negotiations for peace were opened, early in May, he was sent to the frontier to receive the new Ameer, Yakob Khan, and escort him to the British camp. The treaty of peace was signed by Major Cavagnari, on behalf of the British, on the 26th of May. In person Major Cavagnari is small, slight, almost delicately formed, with features to match; but in his whole expression and manner there is an unmistakable vigor and thoughtfulness.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

In 1823, Mohammed, the last of the old Durani dynasty of Afghanistan, was driven from the throne, and the country was divided up between three brothers, chiefs of the Barokaziclan. The eldest of these brothers, Dost Mohammed, whose name is famous in Afghan annals, obtained possession of the central and most important section of the country, with the city of Cabul for his capital. He was ruling in Cabul in 1837, when the British, alarmed by the Persian siege of Herat and the suspected intrigues of Russia, sent Sir John Keane, at the head of 12,000 soldiers and 40,000 camp followers, who advanced with little opposition into the country, by way of the Bolan Pass, on the borders of Beloochistan; drove the brothers of Dost Mohammed from the city of Candahar; captured the stronghold of Ghuzni, on July 22, by blowing open the only gate which had not been walled up; and on August 6 entered Cabul unopposed, Dost Mohammed having fled, while his army had melted away.

For two years Shah Shujah, set up as Ameer, and his British allies retained possession of Cabul and Candahar, but the attempts to reduce the other chiefs were fruitless. In October, 1841, the hill tribes along the Cabul Pass, through which runs the road from Cabul to Jellalabad, became discontented because the English Government had not paid the sum promised to be paid yearly for leaving this all important defile open and assumed a hostile attitude. Sir Robert Sale was sent from Cabul with a brigade of light infantry to open the pass, and succeeded in reaching Jellalabad on the 12th of November, after fighting desperately the whole way with the hill-men, who fired relentlessly upon the struggling English force from the eminence overlooking their narrow path.

Meanwhile Dost Mohammed's son, Akbar Khan, formed a conspiracy at Cabul, butchered Sir Alexander Burnes, who had been left as colleague of Sir William Macnaghten, the envoy, after the war, and other English officers, and seized the stores of the English garrison, which was compelled, now that winter had set in, to offer overtures for negotiation on humiliating terms, as the evacuation of Afghanistan, the restoration of Dost Mohammed, and forbearance ever to send an armed force into the country without the consent of the Afghan ruler. On the 22d of December Sir William Macnaghten, the British Minister, and three officers were lured into going out to confer with Akbar Khan. He was seized and shot by Akbar with a pistol he had given the treacherous Afghan as a token of regard, and his head was cut off and paraded exultantly; one officer was murdered, the others were placed in prison.

In spite of this, General Elphinstone negotiated a convention with the Afghans for the retreat of his troops, leaving behind all their guns but six as trophies, and on the 6th of January, 1842, the garrison of Cabul, 4,500 strong, with 12,000 camp followers, besides women and children, moved out throgh the deep snow. Needless to say, it was almost instantly attacked. Akbar Khan politely sent his regrets that he could not restrain the hill tribes, but proposed to take the women under his protection Lady Sale and Lady Macnaghten, with six other women and their husbands, were intrusted to him. So bitterly cold was it that the Sepoys could offer no resistance. The Europeans held together, and there were 300 men left alive of 16,500 when Judguluck, thirty-five miles from Cabul was reached. Here Akbar Khan took Gen. Elphinstone from his companions, who were set upon by night, dispersed and hunted down. On the 13th day of January, one week after the 16,500 marched out of Cabul, *one* man, Dr. Brydon, staggered into Jellalabad, the survivor of the garrison of Cabul. This disastrous retreat has no parallel in military history. Half starved and already running short of ammunition, the ill-fated army, in the depth of a winter whose intolerable cold swept down the Hindoo soldiers like leaves, dragged itself wearily through a gloomy gorge many miles in length, shut in by unscalable precipices, which were all one blaze and crackle of hostile musketry, every bullet telling fatally upon their helpless mass below. "The breath froze upon our moustaches," said one of the few officers who survived that fatal day, "and the fingers of the men were so benumbed that many of them let fall the muskets." Long afterward ninety-five prisoners were rescued, but Brydon was the only man to survive the dangers of the pass, the scene of the tragedy that Kaye has spoken of for its "awful completeness and sublime unity."

In April an expedition started under General Pollock to retrieve these disgraces, and to rescue the prisoners who had been taken. The Khyber Pass was forced, and, after various successful battles, Cabul again fell into British hands on the 15th of September. But in December of the same year the British again withdrew, and Dost Mohammed was permitted to return and resume his throne, the unfortunate Shah Shujah having meanwhile been murdered by some of the rival chiefs.

A WEDDING POSTPONED.

The Church Brilliantly Lighted—Non-Appearance of the Bride.

CENTERVILLE, MD., September 4.—A somewhat romantic engagement, a disappointed audience that had assembled to witness the wedding ceremony, the mysterious disappearance and probable suicide of the bride-elect and the sudden departure of the groom that was to be, are the elements upon which rumor has built up quite a sensational story in this vicinity during the past few days. The lady referred to is Mrs. George W. Taylor, an eminently respectable widow of large wealth, high social standing, stylish and attractive. She has long been distinguished as a woman of culture and rare personal charms. She entertained handsomely, was greatly admired, and, it is said, has refused more than one desirable offer. In the circle in which she shone so brilliantly, she was regarded by some as eccentric, but her freaks were not of such a character as to effect in the slightest her standing or position in society until Thursday evening.

Among other admirers of Mrs. Taylor was J. W. Merchant, the superintendent of the lady's estate, and the intimacy between the two culminated in an engagement of marriage. Thursday evening was the time appointed for the wedding, and the Methodist Protestant Church at Centerville as the place for the ceremony to take place. The church was brilliantly lighted at the appointed time and the edifice thronged. The clergyman was in the pulpit and all was in readiness for the nuptials, which were, however, delayed by the non-appearance of the bride. A hurried consultation with the minister ensued and the audience was subsequently notified that the wedding ceremony would not take place at that time. The visitors quietly dispersed, the lights were extinguished and since that time the episode has furnished material for gossip, and various stories are in circulation in respect to the singular affair.

After closing the church the minister called upon Mrs. Taylor for an explanation, but she refused to see him or any one else. She remained in her own apartments until Sunday night, at which time she left her residence and has not since been seen. On her bureau was found a note intimating an intention of committing suicide.

Mr. Merchant purchased a ticket for New York yesterday, and left for that city on the early trian.

It is possible there has been an elopement, but as Mrs. Taylor had no one to consult in connection with any contemplated matrimonial venture, her friends are at a loss to explain her remarkable and mysterious disappearance.

A NUMEROUS FAMILY.

Thirty-Five Hundred Smiths Gather Together in New Jersey.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 4.—Thirty-five hundred Smiths, representatives of the Smith family, were at the reunion in Peapick, Somerset county, yesterday. There were Smiths from every part of the wooded uplands of Somerset and surrounding counties, from the prairies of Texas, the forests of Michigan and the lovely lake region of Western New York. It appears that few of the Smith family had less than six children apiece and some have had more than twenty. A telegraph messenger had some difficulty in delivering a message addressed to John Smith, to the right person.

STATE REGISTRATION.

Over 25,000 Corporations So Far Comply with the Law.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, September 4.—Over 1,100 corporations, associations and limited partnerships have registered in the Auditor General's office during the last four days, making a total registry up to this time of 25,742. Only two days remain for registration, under the act of 1879, to relieve from the penalty. The Auditor General forwarded blanks several days ago to City and County Treasurers to such as have neglected it to the last.

WASHINGTON.

Conkling's Ticket Pronounced Weak by New York Republicans.

The Cabinet Disgusted—Wheeler's Course Severely Criticized.

TALK ON SARATOGA CONVENTION.

The New York Republicans here say that the ticket placed in nomination by the New York Republican Convention on Wednesday is weak from the head down. Cornell, the candidate for Governor, they say, has not one element of strength, except that he is the regular nominee, and that is a good deal with political parties. Hoskins, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was a member of Congress for two terms, and when he ran for a third term he was badly beaten although his was one of the strongest Republican districts in the State. Hamilton Ward, the candidate for Attorney General, was in Congress for two terms, but while there never gave the slightest evidence of possessing more than ordinary ability. The whole ticket, they say, is made up of what is known as machine politicians, and they cannot comprehend how it can be successful unless the Democracy place in the field a ticket equally as commonplace.

FEELING OF THE CABINET.

The Sherman branch of the Administration is reported much disgruntled at the action of the New York Convention. Vice President Wheeler comes in for a fair share of criticism and suspicion. It is well known here that he is most anxious to succeed Kernan in the Senate, and it is alleged that he coquetted with the Conkling people in the hope of propitiating them. Indeed, it is charged that his friends actually proposed to go to Cornell if those of that inclining would give pledges to sustain Wheeler for the Senate. This arrangement did not suit Senator Conkling, who has made up his mind to "pull through" ex-Collector Arthur for Senator as he has just done ex-Surveyor Cornell for Governor—that is if Democratic success in November does not (as it will do) break his slate.

Mr. Sherman is especially sore at the result in New York. He had been led to believe up to the last moment that Cornell's defeat was sure and that the worst that could happen would be the nomination of some other but less pronounced friend of Mr. Conkling and less obnoxious enemy of the Administration. Civil service reform is very good in the abstract and for buncombe display, but it has cost Mr. Sherman very heavily in this case and he is very sore over it. He now sees that if Merritt and the other officials had taken the field openly, as used to do Cornell, Arthur & Co. in "the good old days of Grant," and bruised around at the primaries and worked the thousand and one traverses which the bread-and-butter brigade know so well how to work, the public would have had presented to them quite a different bill of fare and Messrs. Hayes, Evarts and Sherman would have digested it certainly much better. As it is they have no stomach for Wednesday's viands and would like if they dared to openly spew them out of their mouths. Meanwhile Mr. Evart's condition is truly pitiful and almost pitiable. He has been the victim of a fearful delusion. A little coterie of gentlemen who have axes and hatchets to grind at his stone have been persuading him he would be nominated for Governor as a great compromise candidate, and then his way to the White House would be clearly blazed. Four days ago Uncle Sam Ward would have bet one hundred shares of "Diamond stock" against a dinner at Walker's that Evarts would be the man. It is believed here now that Mr. Evarts will be willing to go to England, and Mr. Hayes will have to look out for a new Secretary of State.

CONTINUAL ANNOYANCES.

Curiosities of the Contents of Mr. R. B. Hayes's Letter Bag.

[Washington Letter.]

The President receives about a bushel of letters a day, relating to every conceivable subject. The people of this intelligent country seem to think that he can give money and lands as he gives offices; that he has a purse long enough to sustain all the charities of the land; that he is omnipotent and omniscient, and that an appeal to him for anything will be answered. He receives inquiries from Europe as to whether their lost friends or relatives are living in the United States, and where. One man writes him from Indiana to know if he can tell what has become of his son, who was lost sight of at the beginning of the war. Questions are asked him through the mails as to the respectablity or financial standing of people residing in Washington, and other inquiries are made as if the public thought the White House was an intelligence office. The other day the President received a letter from a citizen of Northern New York, which is a sample of many written him. The writer commences by complimenting the President on his administrative policy, and concludes:

"I would ask you the favor to give me the total amount of spirits used in this country for intoxicating drinks, and the amount of tobacco, snuff and such nefarious and unnecessary articles; the number of depraved women in the United States, and the sum of money expended for the different articles of life that are not strictly necessary, so that I may have the correct figures to use in battling against extravagance and immorality of all kinds. I would also be pleased to be informed by you of the number and location of surveyed Government lands that are open to the poor, and if I don't ask too much, should like you to name the man you would prefer to be your successor. Please forgive this intrusion, as I know your duties are arduous."

The President was unable to answer the most of these questions, but, after having a laugh over it, he sent the letter, as he does all such, to the Treasury Department, to have the man informed as far as possible as to the statistics he seeks.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

Plain Speaking About Her London Social Career.

[London Letter, Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt is not going to be suffered to die out of the memories of Londoners now she has gone back to Paris. Most people thought they had seen and heard enough of that talented lady when she was present among us. The whole town went crazy over the artist whose accomplishments were so numerous, and quiet individuals began to get a little tired of so much Bernhardt, and were not sorry when the lady returned to her native shores, with her head nearly turned with the adulations she had received here. Canon Wilberforce, however, has used an incident which occurred just before the Bernhardt departure to point a moral and adorn a tale, and in a powerful sermon preached at Westminster Abbey, he inveighed against the laxity of morals prevailing in the present day, and alluded to the Comedie Francaise lady in the following terms:

"It was a strange commentary upon the blending together of the World and the Church * * * to witness during the past season at the Albert Hall that wonderful gathering representing the wealth, the beauty, the high birth of our land, engaged, mark you, professedly in the godlike work of charity for the purpose of aiding the poor foreigners of London, and there, side by side with England's proud nobility, sharing if not monopolizing, the homage of the representatives of royalty, might be seen a certain talented foreigner with her bastard son openly by her side. Why, we dare to ask in grief and astonishment, does society tolerate now that which it would not dared to tolerate in the days when the Consort of England's Queen was living? Why is vice permitted now to flaunt her painted cheeks in open day?"

This is rather plain speaking to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who attended the Albert Hall Bazaar, and brought his wife with him to help him in throwing his £5 notes right and left with a reckless prodigality which called forth from the Comedie Francaise ladies the oft-repeated eulogium, "Oh qu'il est genereux!" No one can blame the Princess for going—very much against her inclination, I am told—to patronize, or be patronized, by a lady who, though possessed of undoubted talents, has no more sense of propriety than to openly bring her illegitimate son into good society.

If the Prince and Princess had not happened to be there, Belgravia would have been shocked long before Canon Wilberforce called attention to the circumstance from the pulpit. I hope the Canon's plain, courageous outspokenness won't interfere with his chances for a Bishopric; royal personages sometimes have inconveniently long memories.

A Singular Church Difficulty.

[Columbus (Ind.) Special.]

John Wagner, who resides at Indianapolis, to-day, through his attorney, Ben. F. Davis, filed a complaint against Rev. Victor A. Schnell, pastor of the Catholic Church of this city, alleging that in July last, while his wife, together with their infant daughter, Katie, was on a visit to this city, that the said infant daughter, Katie, was, without his knowledge or consent, by the said defendant, Rev. Victor A. Schnell, baptized into the Catholic Church, and that a record and entry of the same was made in the Church records, and plaintiff demands that said Victor A. Schnell be required to come into Court with the said Church and baptismal record by him made, of the baptism of said infant child, Katie Wagner, and that there and then, in the presence of the Court, he be required to make "erasure, cancellation and destruction" of such Church and baptismal record, and asks such other relief as the Court may think "meet and proper." This is certainly a very peculiar case, and is the second case of the kind ever brought in the Courts of the United States. Francis T. Hord, and Cooper & Burns, of this city, have been retained by Father Schnell as his counsel, and the case will probably be heard during the present term of Court.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

A Woman Dies in Agony from the Bite of a Terrier.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—About six weeks ago the wife of ex-Sheriff Wm. H. Kerns, who resides in this city, was bitten in the face by a small black and tan terrier dog, and died this morning from hydrophobia. Shortly after the occurrence of the bite the dog was killed by Mr. Kerns, and nothing more was thought of the bite, as the wound had apparently healed up. On Tuesday last Mrs. Kerns was taken ill and a doctor was called in, who prescribed for her and left. Shortly after his departure she was taken worse and became deranged, but at intervals was perfectly conscious of all that was transpiring around her, and would at these times entreat her husband and others to shoot her and thus end her sufferings. She continued to grow worse, notwithstanding she had the best medical attendance, until this morning, when she expired in great agony. A short time previous to her death her sufferings were so intense that it required the combined efforts of four men to hold her.

GAG HOOTON.

Calling the Previous Question on the Office Holders.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Chairman Hooton has got his literary bureau at the Centennial into working order and has already brought its efforts to bear upon the office holders throughout the State, as the following copy of a neatly printed circular addressed to a rural Postmaster will attest:

DEAR SIR: For the purpose of supplying the committee with the sinews of war, you have been assessed the sum of $4 60. We have arranged that you may make, if you desire, two payments—the half of the above amount September 1, 1879, and the other half upon the 1st of October, 1879, which we will be gratified if you will send by mail or otherwise to the Chairman at these headquarters

Very respectfully, F. C. HOOTON, Chairman.
SAMUEL F. BARR, } Secretaries.
C. L. MAGEE }

It will be observed that Chairman Hooton indulges in no sentimental nonsense about voluntary contributions. He goes right to the point, and Postmasters will pay up or take the consequences, though Chairman Hooton, with that kind consideration characteristic of the man, has "arranged" that they may pay on the installment plan. The President's civil service reform is booming.

SHERMAN'S PET BANK.

The Jay Cook System of Financiering With National Banks.

The New York *Sun* states the following in relation to the First National Bank of New York, which may surprise some folks:

The bank is evidently crowding its resources in order to diminish as much as possible the scandal of the extensihn of its time for settlement with the Treasury. A few days ago the aggregate of the unpaid subscriptions was over thirty millions. Now it seeks to make it appear that the total of its indebtedness to the Government is less than eight and a quarter millions.

In the circular which was printed in the *Sun* of yesterday, the successors of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. say: "The apparent balance upon our books to-day at credit of the Treasurer of the United States is $19,670,472 06; from which is to be deducted payments in London, $11,105,211 52, which are credited only after redemption at Washington of called bonds and coupons delivered to the Treasury agont in London."

Why should the bonds which the Jay Cooke concern has sent to London to find a market be deducted from the amount which it owes the Treasury? Does it mean to pretend that it did not subscribe to these bonds, or that it did not get a commission on these bonds, or that it does not profit by the interest on these bonds while they remain in its control?

If the First National bank does not own these $11,105,211 52 in four per cent. bonds, who does own them? And how did they get to London?

The management of figures in this circular recalls some of the reports of Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co. in the palmy days of that Ring.

THE CHOICE OF COADJUTOR.

Three Bishops Decline the Pope's Appointment to Assist Purcell.

(Cincinnati Special, Sept. 5.)

It is stated to-night by a very prominent Catholic here, that all three of the bishops whose names were forwarded to Rome for the Pope to select a coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell from have written His Holiness declining the position, if his choice should fall on either one of them. The three whose names were sent were Bishop Fitzpatrick of Little Rock, Bishop Chatard of Vincennes, and Bishop Spaulding of Rochester. A dispatch from Rome was received here within the last two days saying that the choice of coadjutor would most probably fall on a priest—and not a bishop—here, in the diocese of Archbishop Purcell. This is understood to point to Father Callaghan, editor of the *Catholic Telegraph*, who has been the able assistant of the Archbishop ever since he first learned of his financial troubles. Father Callaghan is well known at Rome, he having received the title of Doctor of Divinity from the College of Cardinals. He is really a very able man, though he has not of late years been popular with the church.

Drs. Oldshue

Still continue the practice of medicine at their eld established office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se1:1t&W2t

TIRED OF LIFE.

Two Suicides by Poisoning Friday.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott and Henry Hoerner the Unfortunates.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott, the well known surgeon dentist of this city, committed suicide Friday afternoon by taking a heavy dose of morphia. Dr. Scott has been ailing for some time, dyspepsia and liver complaint made his life a burden. Yesterday morning he requested his wife to go to his dental rooms, on Fifth avenue, as he desired to rest at home the whole forenoon. After Mrs. Scott had gone the doctor instructed the domestic not to permit any of his children to come into his room, as he did not wish to be disturbed. About ten o'clock a lady boarding in the house heard heavy breathing in the doctor's room, but she thought nothing very strange of it, as the doctor had been in the habit of sleeping until a late hour in the morning. When Mrs. Scott returned from the office in the afternoon she found the door leading to the doctor's room locked. After rapping several times and receiving no response, she forced the door open. To her horror she found her husband lying on the bed in death struggles. He was moaning heavily, his features were distorted, nails black and it was evident that he could not live much longer. Terror stricken, Mrs. Scott screamed, attracting the inmates of the house, who did everything in their power to make the doctor comfortable in his death struggles.

Word was sent to Drs. Shaw, Foster, McCann and Dickson & Son, who, upon their arrival at the house resorted in vain to everything known to science for the restoration of the victim. Not having eaten anything in the morning the doctor's stomach was empty and the poison had been absorbed. He was thoroughly narcotized.

On the table near the bed was found a note written on a piece of paper in which the poison had been wrapped. It read as follows: "Good bye, my darling Jennie; I will not be a burden to you any longer; I am going where my wretched brain will be at rest."

Dr. Scott was one of the most widely known dentists in Western Pennsylvania. He has been practising dentistry in this community for many years. He first began extracting teeth with his father, Mr. John W. Scott, at No. 278 Penn avenue, where he resided up to the time of his death. In 1872 he succeeded his father, who is now residing in Beaver county. By strict attention to business, and the liberal use of printer's ink, he soon built up a good business and prospered. However, prosperity did not smile upon him long. He became financially involved, and was among those who filed their petitions in bankruptcy a day or two before the late law went out of force. Subsequently he removed his office to Fifth avenue, rented his handsome residence on Penn avenue to Mrs. Steele, a boarding house keeper, and boarded his family. This change did not prove advantageous, and this, together with his ailment, is attributed as the cause of his committing the rash act. Dr. John P. Scott of Beaver, and Charles Scott of Wylie avenue, are brothers of the deceased. His wife, an estimable lady, was formerly a daughter of Mr. John Watt of the late firm of Watt & Wilson, grocers. Dr. Foster of Wylie avenue, and Dr. Henderson, of Henderson Bros., druggists, Seventh avenue, are married to two other daughters of Mr. Watt. For particulars regarding the funeral we refer the reader to the death notice published elsewhere.

ANOTHER SUICIDE BY POISONING.

Allegheny furnishes a similar case of suicide. After partaking of dinner at his home, No. 94 First street, Friday Mr. Henry Hoerner stated to some of the inmates of the house that he was tired of life. No sooner had he made the remark than he swallowed a heavy dose of arsenic. Unconcernedly as might be he proceeded to his apartment up stairs, walked about and finally sat down to write his will in the presence of several inmates of the house. He bequeathed $300 to his son who is in Germany and directed that $100 be expended for his burial and $100 for a monument over his grave. When about to sign the document he became very weak, and although everything was resorted to by physicians to save his life, he died without having attached his signature to the paper.

Domestic trouble is attributed as the cause. He had been separated several times from his wife, and when last they separated they sold their property on Spring Garden avenue for $1,000 and divided the proceeds. Since then the deceased has been living at the house of Mr. Lapp on First street, and his wife in the vicinity of their former home. The Coroner was subsequently notified and the remains were removed to an undertaking establishment for burial.

A TREATISE on the Hair, published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer*, contains valuable information about the hair, which shoud be read by all. Send to publishers for a copy.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works

169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY } A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.

All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES.

TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
69 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:AD&W

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS CIGARS SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. mh1:10tW-eow

FARM GRIST MILLS AND CORN-SHELLERS. Over 25,000 Now in Use. Every machine guaranteed to give satisfaction, or no pay. Price of mills, $12; Shellers, $5. Every Farmer should have them. Send for illustrated circulars and terms to agents. Address— jy5:1yW) LIVINGSTON & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa

$350 A MONTH — AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in theworld; one sample *free.* Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich.] se7:wly

The Chisholm Trial.

(De Kalb, Miss., Special September 5)

The trial of Henry Gully for the killing of Miss Cornelia Chisholm commenced at 10 o'clock this morning. The excitement in intense, but repressed. The court room was crowded with people from all portions of the country, white and black. Thirty-four of the seventy-five jurors have been searchingly examined; five have been sesured, two white and three colored. P. W. Davis, white, the most intelligent man who has been presented, swears that while he was absent from the scene of the Chisholm massacre he deplored it. Although he talked with over 300 men concerning the matter he has heard none express any opinion fixing the different killing on any person or persons. He was peremptorily challenged by counsel for the State. The names of jurors accepted up to 7 o'clock are Jordan Robinson (colored), James A. Sandford and C. C. Stewart (white), Henry Ramsey and Harrison Maury (colored), and L. J. Honeycutt (white).

Judge Hamm is ruling very severely against the defendants, so they say, but strictly in accordance with the law. The chances seem to be lessening in favor of the accused, but still the probabilities are that they will not be convicted. The State has exhausted all but two peremptory challenges. Col. Meek, for the defense, and Judge Morris, for the prosecution, had quite a tilt to-day over the latitude of the examination of jurors, in which the Court ruled in favor of Mr. Morris. There will unquestionably be a riot in case of the conviction of Henry J. Gully.

Making a Sword Out of a Meteorolite

(Springfield Republican)

General Ord of Texas, recently sent to the armory a piece of meteorolite picked up in Mexico some time ago, with the request that it be made into a sword for himself. The piece is composed of iron mainly, but is so soft and brittle that the water shop folks find it very difficult to harden the metal sufficiently for the blade, though they will probably be able to finish it in good shape. The sword will not be ready for some time.

"It Will Pay"

to read carefully the new price list for the fall trade in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of 500 and more styles at G. D. SIMEN. au30:s&M:2wd—se6:2tW

CONGRESSMAN ATKINS of Tennessee, is still on a sick bed, where he was confined all the summer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

RUPTURE

RETAINED AND CURED WITH

M'GUIRE'S

TRUSS!

—AND—

TREATMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT,

33 FIFTH AVENUE, 33

SECOND STORY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LEADING SURGEONS AND PRACTITIONERS.

Shoulder Braces,
Abdominal and Pile Supporters
Elastic Stockings,
Knee Caps, Anklets,
Belts, Suspensories,

LARGE ASSORTMENT! LOW PRICES!

OFFICE HOURS:
DAILY, 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 2 TO 6 P. M

au18:em&Wtf-AD-R

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's

Ready Relief

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pill

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church street, New York.

Information worth thousands will be sent you. se11-eod3

☞ *In addition to the great inducement of nearly 15 months' subscription to The Weekly Post for the price of one years' subscription, we will present every subscriber whose name is sent in before the 1st of January with a beautifully Illustrated Almanac for 1880.*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	*Asked.*	*Sales.*
Penn. R. R.	42¼	42⅜	13,025
Reading	18⅞	19	5,521
P., T. & B.	6	6¼	....
Lehigh Valley	43⅜	43¾	344
U. Co.'s N. J.	146	147	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44¾	45	....
A. V. R. R., 7-30s	114	115	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	108	108¼	....
Northern Pacific	17¼	17⅜	20
Do preferred	46½	47	500

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

New York, September 10.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds steady; C. C. & I. C. firsts, 76. State securities dull. The stock market was active but irregular. Towards the close speculation became steady.

Transactions aggregated 351,000 shares, of which 12,000 were Erie, 6,700 Lake Shore, 23,000 Northwestern common, 1,000 preferred, 14,000 St. Paul common, 13,000 Wabash, 51,000 Lackawanna, 8,500 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 2,700 Kansas Pacific, 3,600 Ohio & Mississipi, 7,700 Hannibal & St. Joseph common, 9,000 preferred, 22,000 Western Union, 18,000 pacific Mail, 3,600 Iron Mountain, 1,200 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 3,000 preferred, 15,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 74,000 Louisville & Nashville, 1,100 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 1,500 Chicago & Alton, 1,400 Morris & Essex, 1,200 Illinois Central and 6,600 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Close—Money market easy at 5@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 481¼. Sight exchange on New York, 483½.

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	17	St. Paul	68
Do pref.	46½	Do. pref.	92½
W. U. Tel.	94⅜	Wabash	40½
Quicksilver	15	Ft. Wayne	112
Do pref.	39½	Terra Haute	10
Pacific Mail	21⅝	Do. pref.	15
Mariposa	3	C. & A.	92½
Do pref.	3¼	Do. pref.	108
Adams Ex.	102	O. & M.	16½
Fargo Ex.	98½	Del. & Lac.	59¾
American Ex.	46½	A. & P. Tel.	36
U. S. Express	43	B. & Q.	14½
N. Y. Central	118½	H. & St. Joe.	22½
Erie	26	Do. pref.	46¼
Do pref.	49	Canada So'th'n	62½
Harlem	155	L. & N.	59¾
Mich. Cent.	81½	Kansas Pacific	70
Panama	158	Kan. & Tex.	15⅞
Union Pacific	78½	St. L. & San. F	13⅝
Lake Shore	87⅝	Do. pref.	18¼
Illinois Cent.	90	Do. pref. 1st.	43¼
C. & P.	100	St. L., K. C. & N.	23⅜
N. W. C.	80¼	Do. pref.	59⅛
Do. pref.	99	Cent. Pac.	109
C. C. C. & I.	52¾	Union	109
N. J. Central	51¾	Land Grant	113¼
Rock Island	138½	Sinking Fund	112

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104½	New 4 per cts.	101¾
New 5s	102⅜	Currency	121
New 4½s	104⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	30¾	Virginia new	28
Tennessee new	29	Virginia old	28
Missouri 6s	105		

MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, September 10.

Alpha	27	Mexican	37½
Alta	6⅝	Northern Belle	4
Belcher	1¾	Ophir	39½
Best Belcher	18⅝	Overman	10
Bullion	8½	Raym'd & Ely	¾
California	4⅜	Savage	15¼
Chollar	7¼	Sierra Nevada	46½
Cons. Virginia	4¾	Union Cons.	71½
Crown Point	3⅞	Yellow Jacket	18
Eureka Cons.	16¾	Bodie	10¾
Exchequer	7⅝	Chollar Potasi	6¼
Gould & Curry	12¼	Imperial	2
Grand Prize	2¾	Martin White	1¾
Hale & Norc's	14¾	Momo	6½
Julia Cons.	4¾	Independence	2⅛
Justice	4¼	Cons. Pacific	6¾

Foreign Markets.

LONDON—September 10.—5 P. M.—Consols, 97 13-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 92; Pennsylvania Central, 43½; Reading, 19½; Erie, 27⅜; preferred, 51½; 2d consols, 76; new 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 108⅛; 4s, 105⅛.

Spirits petroleum, 7½@8s.

Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day £12,000.

PARIS—September 10.—Rentes, 83f 85c.

ANTWERP—September 10.—Refined petroleum, 17⅝f.

LIVERPOOL—September 10.—Cotton steady at 6⅞@7d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; American, 5,500 bales.

Fine American cheese, 34s 6d.

Bacon—Short clear, 27s.

The British Grain Trade.

London, September 9.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "Advantage has been eagerly taken of the few days of fine weather to commence cutting wheat and barley, and except in northern counties the harvest is now actively proceeding. The warm breezy weather has dried much of the grain that was laid by previous rains and sprouting has not assumed such alarming proportions as was recently expected. The nights have been cold and occasional frosts have, in some cases, damaged unripe grain. Provided there is no disastrous return of rain some samples of new wheat may be expected in a few days. Few samples of barley have already appeared in the country markets but nothing of any consequence. In Scotland many fields are still quite green, and the harvest will be at such a late season that, even if the days are fairly fine, ripening will be poor, as the heat of the sun will be much diminished. The yield of barley and wheat will both prove exceptionally deficient, but a continuance of fine weather may do something to improve the quality and condition. Potatoes have more or less suffered from disease throughout the United Kingdom. In the midland counties many acres of potatoes have been ploughed in as worthless. Potatoes may, altogether, be considered to have disappeared from the list of this season's crops. Other root crops have improved greatly the last few days, but are generally backward, foul and unpromising. Any tendency to improvement' in the wheat market has been checked by heavy arrivals from abroad. Millers have shown little inclination to increase their stocks in the face of arrivals in London amounting to 95,000 quarters up to Friday last, while speculators have been paralyzed by enormous shipments from American Atlantic ports. The great want of confidence existing in the wheat trade is due to the exact deficiency in English crops being mainly a matter of conjecture, pending the solution of which buyers confine their purchases to the smallest possible limits. The week's business has been very light and prices fluctuated but little, though under the pressure of heavy supplies that little has been in buyers' favor, but not to the extent of more than six pence per quarter. Dull, however, as trade has been the condition of the rise is not wanting, and having regard to the requirements of several European countries for another cereal, the year's American surplus will probably be absorbed at a range of prices more profitable than at present both to shippers and merchants. Sales of English wheat last week amounted to 16,590 quarters, at 48s. 2d. per quarter, against 55,454 quarters, at 45s. 4d. per quarter, for the same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending August 30th were 1,555,033 cwt of wheat and 121,728 cwt of flour. In Mark Lane to-day business was exceedingly quiet.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
Wednesday, September 10, 1879

Activity characterized produce and commission business to-day which caused prices to be much firmer though not many changes occurred. We give below the status of the markets under the several departments and hence omit extended remarks here.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The only changes that occurred to-day in this line were in sweet potatoes and watermelons. Jersey watermelons were scarce and prices advanced four to five dollars per hundred. Sweet potatoes were also firmer and we advance Jersey sweets. Outside of these no other changes occurred.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ⅌ bbl; medium, 75@90c.

APPLE BUTTER—⅌ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 45@1 50; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice, 13@15c; prime, 11@13c; medium, 7@9c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 6½c, jobbing; 6c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7½c, jobbing; 7c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—⅌ ℔, 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 13c; in cases, 14c.

FRUITS—Peaches, $1 00, 1 25@1 50 ⅌ box; Delaware peaches, 50@75c ⅌ basket; plums, $1 50@2 00 ⅌ box; blue Orleans plums, $4 00 ⅌ bushel; Jersey watermelons, $16 00@18 00 ⅌ hundred; whortleberries, 75@85c ⅌ bucket; canteleups, $4 00@5 00 ⅌ hundred; California pears, $4 00 ⅌ box; domestic do., 75c@$1 00 ⅌ bushel; grapes, 2@3c ⅌ ℔.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; new domestic, 10@14c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 12c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, $1 75@2 00; common, $1 00@1 25; Southern sweets, $1 50@1 75 ⅌ bbl.; Jersey sweets, $2 50@3 00.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 35@45c; spring chickens, 25@30c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 75@1 85 for Western.

VEGETABLES — Tomatoes, 35@40c ⅌ bush; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ⅌ bbl; onions, $2 00@2 25 ⅌ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat continues rather quiet, the inquiry being light. Receipts are slightly increasing but it is expected the demand will soon be more active. There is not much doing in corn which is only in fair supply. Oats are plentiful and prices easy. Flour firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red, 98c@$1 00; medium, 90@93c; Southern white and amber, 96@98c.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 44@45c; mixed, 42@43c; prime yellow shelled, 42@43c; mixed, 40@41c.

Oats—White, 29@30c; mixed, 27@28c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 83@90c.

Rye—New, 55@56c ⅌ bush.

Malt—70c@$1 10, according to quality.

FLOUR—Jobbing quotations are as follows: Wisconsin, $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extras, $5 25@5 50; choice amber wheat, $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do, $5 25@5 50; medium do, $5 00@5 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ⅌ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ⅌ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ⅌ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $12 00@14 000 ⅌ ton; prime timothy, baled, $12 00@13 00; prairie, $9 00@10 50.

MILL FEED—Bran, ⅌ ton, $11 00@11 50; middliegs, $14 00@16 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; cornmeal, ⅌ ton, $18 00@20 00; seconds, $12 00@14 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

In the grocery market sugars are very strong at the advance noted and the same may be said of coffees. There was general talk to-day that a further advance in sugars would take place soon; indeed some sales were effected slightly above our quotations, thus showing the firmness of the market. Sales are very large. Provisions firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 18½c; choice Rio, 17½c; prime Rio, 16½c; good Rio, 13½c; ordinary Rio, 12c; Java, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 16@18½c; Rio, in bulk, 12@17½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 9c; off A, 8½c; extra C yellows, 7⅜@8¼c; molasses yellow, 6½@7¼c; cut loaf, 9⅛c; crushed, 9⅜c; powdered, 9⅜c; granulated, 9½c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37@43c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup, 37c; prime sugar syrup, 35c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 42c; strictly prime, 40c; good new crop, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, 95c@$1 00; pepper, 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¾c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6¾c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6½@8c; corn starch, 6½@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 6¾@7c; French, 8½@12c, as to size.

PROVISIONS—Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams, 18 ℔s and over, 8½c; do, 14 to 18 ℔s, 9c; do, 14 ℔s and under, 9½c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7½c; dried beef, extra s. c. in sets, 12c; do knuckles and rounds, 14c; do all flats, 11c. Plain—beef tongues, $6; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do short rib sides, 5¾c; do clear sides, 6c; mess pork ⅌ bbl, $9 50; do do short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $9 50; lard, refined for summer use in tierces, 6¾c; do in half bbls, 7¼c; do in buckets, 7¾c; do in 3 ℔ pails, 60 ℔s in cs., 8¾c; do in 5 ℔ pails, 8½c; do in 6 and 10 ℔ pails, 8¼c.

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ⅌ doz, 85c@$1 30; raspberries, do, $1 35; strawberries, do, $1 40; gooseberries, $1 10; pineapples, $1 25@4 50; blackberries, 90c@$1 00; peaches, 3 ℔ cans, ⅌ doz, $1 80; tomatoes, do, 95c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ⅌ ℔, 50@55c, mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ⅌ barrel, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $5 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $4 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do., $6 00; round shore do; $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless confish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ⅌ ℔, 11c; No. 1 herring, ⅌ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ⅌ ℔ for prime '77s.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 66; London layers, $2 00; Muscatels, $1 75; mat raisins, $3 40 ⅌ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½@7¾c ⅌ ℔; Sultanas, 9½@12½c; Dates, 7½c ⅌ ℔; Currants, 5c; Citron, 18c; Prunes, 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ⅌ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ⅌ box, $7 00. Lemons—Repacked, $5 00@6 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@5 50 ⅌ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ⅌ ℔, 4@4½c; cotton mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 5½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows:

Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 45@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, September 10.

The oil market to-day was quiet and steady very little being done. It opened at 66¼c, declined to and closed at 65⅝c bid.

Sales and resales 7,000; shipments 46,240; chartiers, 75,400.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6⅝c; New York, 6⅝c; Philadelphia, 6½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10 and 95c@$1 00 for country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—September 10.—Cotton quiet at 12⅜@12½c; futures weak. Flour quiet and firm; receipts, 19,000 barrels; superfine, western and State $3 75@4 10; common to good $4 25@4 50; good to choice $4 50@6 25; white wheat, extra $4 75@5 25; extra Ohio $4 75@5 75; St. Louis $4 50@6 25; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 50. Wheat irregular; receipts, 707,000 bushels; ungraded spring 97c @$1 03; No. 3 spring $1 00@1 01; No. 2 $1 03@1 04½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 05; ungraded winter red 94c@$1 11¼; No. 3, $1 09¾@1 10½; No. 2, $1 11@1 12; No. 1, $1 12@1 12½; mixed winter, $1 10@1 10½; ungraded amber $1 09@1 13; ungraded white, $1 08@1 10; No. 2 amber $1 11@1 11½; No. 1 do. $1 12¼@1 13; No. 2 white, $1 10½@1 11; No 1 sales of 86,000 bushels at $1 12½@1 12¾; extra do. sales of 1,200 bushels at $1 13½@1 14; No. 2 red September, sales of 176,000 bushels at $1 11⅜@1 12; October, sales of 440,000 bushels at $1 11@1 11¾; November, sales of 280,000 bushels at $1 11¾. Rye firmer; No. 2 western 64¾@65½c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and firm. Corn heavy; receipts 76,000 bushels; ungraded 46½@48½c; No. 2, 47@47½c; No. 2 white, 57@57½c; low mixed, 53c; No. 2 September 46⅞c bid, 47⅛c asked; October 47½c bid, 47⅝c asked; November 48c bid, 48⅛c asked. Oats firmer; receipts, 37,000 bushels; rejected, 31c; western mixed 31½@34c; white western 35@38c. Hay and hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 11½@15c; job lots, 11½@16½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 6¾@6 15-16c. Molasses—demand fair and market firm. Rice quiet but firm. Petroleum dull; crude 5@5¾c; refined 6½c. Tallow—demand active at 5 11-16@5¾c. Rosin weak at $1 25@1 30. Turpentine firm at 26¼@26½c. Eggs steadier; western 13½@16½c. Pork easier; mess, $8 80@8 90. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats dull; long clear 5c; short clear 5 5-16c. Lard steadier; prime steam $6 07½@6 20. Butter firmer at 7@21c. Cheese excited; western 4@7½c. Whisky at $1 07.

Leather firm and in good demand at 20@22c.

Wool quiet and firm; Union, 33@43c; pulled, 20@40c; unwashed, 15@32c; Texas, 12@30c.

Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake, $16 37½@16 50. Iron—Scotch pig, $22 50@24 00; American, $18 00@24 00; Russia sheeting, $12 00@12 50. Nails—Cut, $2 75; clinch, $4 25@5 00.

CHICAGO — September 10. — Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 95c; No. 2 89c cash; 89⅛@89⅝c October; 90½@90⅝c November; 88⅞@89c for the year; sales at 88⅛@89¾c October; No. 3 84¾c; rejected 74c. Corn unsettled but generally higher; 33¼@33⅜c cash; 33¾c October; 33½c bid November; 32½c for the year; 34¼@34⅝c May; rejected 32⅝c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; 23½c cash; 23¼c September; 24c October; rejected 20½@21c. Rye steady and unchanged at 50c. Barley steady and unchanged at 76c. Flaxseed easier at $1 20@$1 26. Pork unsettled and lower; $8 30 cash and October; $7 62½@7 65 for the year; $8 00 asked for January. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; $5 67½ cash; $5 70 October; $5 35@5 37½ for the year; $5 40@5 42½ January. Bulkmeats easier at $3 25@5 00. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 05. Receipts — Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 240,000 bushels; corn, 248,000 bushels; oats, 43,000 bushels; rye, 21,000 bushels; barley, 33,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 148,000 bushels; corn, 251,100 bushels; oats, 24,000 bushels; rye, 1,400 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active, firm and higher; 90⅛c October; 90⅞c November. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; 33⅝c September; 34⅛c October. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; 23½c September; 24⅛c October. Pork stronger; $8 32½ October; $8 00 asked for January. Lard stronger and advanced 2½c.

PHILADELPHIA—September 10.—Flour steady; Minnesota extra family, new wheat, $4 75; old in lots, including low grades, $5 25; good $5 37½; choice and fancy $5 50@5 62½. Rye flour steady at $3 37@3 40. Wheat a fraction lower; rejected $1 05@1 07; No. 2 red elevator $1 11¼. Corn firm; low mixed, on track, 47@47½c; high mixed 47½@48c. Oats steady; light mixed 30c; stained 30½@31c; white 31½@34c. Provisions inactive. Lard—Western $6 00@6 12½c. Butter steady; creamery extra 18@19c; New York and Brabford county, Pa., extra 15@16c; Western Reserve extra 13@15c; good to choice 9@12c. Eggs firmer; western 15½@16c. Cheese stronger; western creamery 6¾@7c; good 6@6½c. Petroleum firm; crude 5¾c; refined 6⅝c. Whisky steady at $1 07½. Receipts—Flour, 19,000 barrels; wheat, 67,000 bushels; corn, 14,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; rye, 450 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 121,000 bushels.

Last Call—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, September $1 11⅝ bid, $1 11⅞ asked; October, November and December $1 10⅞ bid, $1 11 asked. Corn quiet; sail mixed, September 47c bid, 47½c asked; October 47¼c bid, 47⅝c asked; November 47¼c bid, 47½c asked; December 45¾c bid, 46c asked.

ST. LOUIS—September 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 11⅜c; sales, 85 bales; receipts, 1,500 bales; shipments, 1,000 bales; stock, 2,100 bales. Flour fairly active and a shade higher; XX fall $3 85@4 10; XXX $4 25@4 35; family $4 45@4 55; choice to fancy $4 60@5 25. Wheat higher; good speculative shipping and milling in demand; No. 2 red fall 93⅝@93⅞c cash; 93¾c September; 94¼@94¾c October; 95¼@96c November; 95⅞@96⅝c December; No. 3 86¾@88c cash; 89½c November. Corn inactive; low mixed 31¾@32c cash; 31¾@31⅞c October; 31½@30⅝c November; 29½c for the year. Oats inactive; No. 2 23¼@23½c cash; 23¼c October; 23¼@23⅜c November. Rye firmer at 47@47¼c. Barley in fair demand for upper grades; No. 2 spring 70@75c. Whisky weak at $1 05. Pork inactive and lower at $8 65@8 75. Lard dull and lower to sell; $5 65 bid. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Bacon active but lower; cribs $5 20@5 30; clear $5 55@5 60. Receipts — Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 93,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; rye, none; barley none.

NEW ORLEANS—September 10.—Cotton steady; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11¼c; net receipts, 1,135 bales; gross, 1,199 bales; sales of 5,000 bales; last evening 6,000 bales; exports coastwise, 2,479 bales; stock, 5,695 bales. Flour quiet but firm; Superfine $3 25@3 50; double $4 00; treble $4 25@4 75; high grades $5 00@5 25. Corn steady at 50@52c. Oats quiet at 33c. Whisky dull; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 11½@15c; jobbing 11¾@16c. Sugar quiet; inferior to good common 6¼@6¾c; common to good common 7@7½c; yellow clarified 7¾@8. Molasses nothing doing and nominal; fermenting 24@30c; common 25@28c; fair 28@30c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5⅞@7¼c. Bran quiet 57½c. Sight exchange on New York ¼ premium; sterling 483.

MILWAUKEE — September 10.—Flour firm and higher. Wheat opened dull and declined ½c; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 01½; No. 1 Milwaukee 94c; No. 2 91½c; September 91½c; October 91⅜c; November 91⅜c; No. 3, 84½c; No. 4, 82½c; rejected, 72c. Corn weaker; No. 2, 33¼c. Oats lower, No. 2, 23½c. Rye steady and higher; No. 1, 50⅜c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 Spring 65½c. Provisions quiet and easy. Pork quiet at $8 20, cash. Lard—Prime steam, $5 65. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,800 barrels; wheat, 73,000 bushels.

TOLEDO — September 10. — Wheat firmer; No. 3 white Wabash, 99⅜c; No. 1 white Michigan, 99⅜c; amber Michigan, spot and September, 99¼c; No. 2 amber, 97½c; No. 2 red winter spot and September, 98⅜c; October, 99⅜c; November, 99⅝c; No. 3 red Wabash 96½c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, 99c; No. 3 do 97½c; rejected Wabash, 91c; Western amber spot, 99⅝c; November, $1 00; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1 01⅝. Corn dull; high mixed, 37@40c; No. 2, 36⅜c. Oats dull; No. 2, 23⅜c. Receipts—Wheat, 135,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 153,000 bushels; corn, 16,000

LOUISVILLE—September, 10.—Cotton nominal. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—demand and market firm; red and amber 97c. Corn steady; white 44c; mixed 38c. Oats quiet; white 25½c; mixed 24½c. Rye quiet at 53c. Hay dull at $12 00@15 00. Pork stronger at $8 50. Lard—choice leaf tierce $7 75; keg $8 25. Bulkmeats firm at $3 50, 5 00@5 25. Bacon firm at $3 87½, 5 30@5 60; sugar cured hams 9@10½c. Whisky firm at $1 04.

BOSTON—September 10.—Flour quiet; super western $3 50@4 00; common extra $4 25@4 50; St. Louis $5 25@6 00. Corn firm; mixed yellow 51½@52½c. Oats in fair demand; No 1 and extra white 37@40c; No. 2 white 35@35½c; No. 4 white and No. 2 mixed 32½@34c. Rye 65@67c Receipts—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 50,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—September 9.—Flour—Demand good and tending upward. Wheat in good demand and prices a shade higher at 90@95½c; receipts, 31,000 bushels; shipments, 21,000 bushels. Corn firm and in improved demand at 37@37½c. Oats quiet but steady at 23@28c. Rye in good demand at 54½c. Barley dull and drooping. Pork stronger at $8 50. Lard in good demand; winter $5 70; current make $5 65. Bulkmeats dull at $3 25, $4 80@5 05. Bacon in fair demand at $3 87½, $4 00, $5 37½@5 62½. Whisky strong and active at $1 04. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 62c.

OSWEGO — September 10. — Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1 10; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 00; No. 2 Milwaukee spring $1 04. Corn steady; high mixed 45c.

Dry Goods.

New York, September 10.—The jobbing trade continues active in nearly all branches, and business is fair with commission houses. Cotton goods in steady demand and prices unchanged, except on heavy brown sheetings, which are a little off. Prints in moderate request and best makes firmly held by agents. Dress goods and ginghams continue active. Men's wear woolens in better request. Foreign goods in moderate demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
Wednesday, September 10, 1879.

CATTLE.

There has been a fair business doing in the general live stock markets since our last report, and the prospects for a continuance of this state of affairs for at least a fortnight are encouraging. The cool weather which invariably stimulates the demand after the warm spell, is already having its effect, and sales are more readily made to butchers. The quality of the live stock offered for sale during the past six days was about up to the average. Following is a reliable report of the state of the market, as furnished us by some of the most prominent live stock dealers:

CATLE.

The receipts of cattle were somewhat lighter than this day week, the market moderately active and all sold at about last week's prices. There were some good, heavy weights on sale and they of course brought better figures than the more inferior grades. Advices from New York, when we left the yards this afternoon, were rather favorable and the prospects in consequence are fair. Following are the ruling prices:

Prime, 1,400@1,500 ℔s	$5 00@5 25
Good, 1,200@1,300 ℔s	4 50@4 75
Fair, 1,000@1,100 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Stockers	2 50@3 25
Feeders, bulls	3 50@3 75

SHEEP.

The supply has been light all week and the demand good, all offered having been readily disposed of at good figures. All grades have been selling at 10@20c higher than last week. The reports from New York have been very satisfactory and the prospects for a good market the remainder of the week are flattering. Prices ranged from $3 00 to $4 00, extra bringing $4 25. Among the sales made within the past few days were the following: One car good Michigan, 96 ℔s, at 4c; 1 do Washington county (Pa.), 85 ℔s, good, $3 65; 1 do Missouri, 103 ℔s, good, $3 90; 1 do do, 110 ℔s, prime, $4 25; 1 do Ohio fair, 82 ℔s, $3 45. Lambs were scarce and higher at 4@5c.

HOGS.

With a fair supply on hand the market opened brisk to-day and sales were readily made at an advance of from 10c to 15c, which was obtained the previous day. The demand was stimulated by the cold weather and prices were sent up by the heavy purchases made by some eastern parties. Later in the day prices again dropped. When we left the yards the pens were pretty well cleared and the ruling quotations were:

Philadelphias	$3 85@3 95
Yorkers	3 80@3 90
Grassers	3 40@3 60

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny,
Monday, September 7, 1879.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle was much larger than on last Monday, with the average quality about the same. The supply consisted mostly of grassers, many of them being rough and not more than half fatted. The market for these were slow, but prime butchering cattle sold readily at last Monday's prices. While common and fatted stock sold very low, the market, in view of the increased number on sale, was all that could be expected. Sales were made in a retail way at 5¼@5¾c for extra; 5@5¼c for good to prime; 4@4½c for fair to medium, and 3¼@3½ for common. Bulls 1¾@2¾c, and fat cows 2½@3½c. Veals may be quoted at 3½@4½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts were not quite up to the demand, and the market was active. Sheep brought a slight advance, owing to an increased demand, while lambs sold more readily at former prices. The demand for the latter usually falls off at the close of the hot weather, while that for the former is increased. Sheep sold at from 3 to 4½c ⅌ ℔, and lambs at 3½ to 5c; a very few brought 5½c.

HOGS.

On account of the cooler weather there was an increased demand, and prices ruled a shade higher, as compared with last week. Sales were made in a retail way at 3½@4c, gross.

NEW YORK—September 10.—Beeves Receipts for two days 4,650 head. The feeling is better ond the demand good and the market moderately active at an advance of about $1 00 per head. Texans, 6¾@7¾c ⅌ ℔; Colorado steers, 7½@8¼c; common to extra natives, 7¾@10¼c. Exporters used 400 head. Shipments yesterday and to-day 425 head live cattle and 700 quarters beef.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 7,460 head. Market firmer and prices about ¼c ⅌ ℔ higher. Sheep $3 50@3 52 per 1,000 ℔, mainly $4 25@4 75; lambs $4 50@4 80. Shipments 200 head carcasses.

Swine—Receipts, 7,200 head. Market steady and firm; $3 50@4 40 ⅌ 1,000 ℔s for poor to good live hogs with one carload Ohio cornfed, 170 ℔s average at $4 37, and one car rough medium do., 140 ℔s at $3 50.

BUFFALO—September 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,734 head; market active and higher for shippers grades, butchers lots and stockers lower; shippers items choice to extra $4 85@5 25; good $4 50@4 75; fair to medium, $3 75@4 25; Texans, $3 20@3 60; light Missouri, $3 20@3 30; butchers' steers, $3 25@3 65.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,300 head; prices stronger and offerings light; sales fair to good western sheep, $3 50@4 12½; choice, $4 20@5 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,305 head; market active and higher, run light and demand good; Yorkers cornfed, $3 85@3 95; good medium heavy, $3 80@4 00; fair to heavy ends, $3 50@3 70; common, $3 00@3 25; rough, $2 00@2 25.

ST. LOUIS — September 10.—Cattle supply mainly grass Texans, which sold at $2 35@3 30. Native steers scarce and wanted; good to choice heavy shipping $4 85@5 00; light do. $4 30@4 70; native butchers $3 00@4 00; cows and heifers $2 00@2 80; receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 700 head.

Hogs—Higher grades have advanced; butchers to extra $3 50@3 75; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 30@3 50; mixed packing $3 20@3 50; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 700 head.

Sheep steady; fair to good $3 00@3 60; choice to fancy $3 65@3 90; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 400 head.

CHICAGO—September 10.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 2,800 head. Market opened weak and ruled lower, but closed strong and fairly active; mixed packing, $3 10@3 35; choice heavy, $3 40@3 60; light bacon, $3 40@3 65.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 600 head; all grades slow; export, $4 85@5 25; fair to good shipping, $4 20@4 60; butchers' steady and unchanged; cows, 1¾@2½c; steers, $2 50@3 70; bulls, $1 50@2 25; feeders and stockers quiet but western slow but steady; Cherokee, $2 50@3 30; Wyoming native, $3 30; through steady; cows, $2 25@2 50; steers, $2 60@3 10; yards well cleared.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, market unchanged at $3 10@4 15.

CINCINNATI—September 9.—Hogs quiet; common $2 50@3 35; light $3 40@3 50; packing $3 50@3 70; butchers' $3 70@3 80; receipts, 1,656 head; shipments, 385 head. No market to-morrow, exposition opening.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

Acids.			Magn's calc	65	@ 85
—Acetic	10	@ 13	Do Carb	35	@
—Citric	62	@ 65	Manna ℔	50	@
—Oxalic	12	@ 14	Morph sul	3 75	@4 00
—Tartaric	50	@ 55	Nutmegs	97	@1 00
Alcohol g	2 06	@2 20	Oil anis ℔	2 90	@3 20
Aloes.			Cinamn ℔	1 10	@1 30
—Cape	22	@	Cloves ℔	3 00	@3 20
—Socot	65	@	Cod liver	1 30	@1 50
—Bal Cop	48	@ 50	Lemon	3 00	@3 90
Bay Rum	2 25	@3 25	Neats foot	63	@ 80
Bark.			Olive gal	1 50	@1 75
Cassina	24	@ 26	do qts doz	2 50	@5 00
—Cn'hr'd	2 25	@2 40	do pts doz	1 50	@2 88
—Cinch pl	1 00	@1 10	Origan ℔	50	@ 80

Driving over a rough road last winter, one of my horses became suddenly very lame—a bad sprain of the right ankle. Applied all the remedies I knew of and those suggested by horsemen, without any benefit. The horse was entirely useless for two months, and thought him permanently disabled. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia took away all the lameness and restored him.

Henry Livingston,
Proprietor of the South Side Signal,
Babylon, Long Island.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
Dr. Giles,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

RUPTURE.

I will apply a good strong Truss for Two Dollars.

DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue,
Opposite Christ's Church.

no18:eod&W

DIED.

LE GOULLON—On Tuesday, September 9, 1879, Francis R. Le Goullon, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

RICKERTTS—On Wednesday, September 10, 1879, at the residence of her father, corner of Locust and Marion street, at 9:30 A. M., Miss Jane A. Rickerts, in the thirtieth year of her age.

COLLINS—On Wednesday morning, September 10, 1879, at 2 o'clock, Maggie A., daughter of John and Margaret Collins, aged eleven months, one week and four days.

Fleming Bros of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the *sole proprietors* of the *genuine*

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

POLITICAL.

☞ DEMOCRATIC

STATE TICKET.

FOR STATEE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

JUDGE COMMON PLEAS NO. 2,
THOMAS C. LAZEAR.

PROTHONOTARY,
STEPHEN C. McCANDLESS.

CORONER,
J. G. ROLSHOUSE.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS M. HOGAN.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, the 4th of November.

Voters must have paid a State or county tax one month preceding the election, that is, on or before Saturday, October 4th.

Members of the Democratic State, County and City Committees should see to it that every voter of our party has complied with the law.

Failure to pay tax in season deprives the voter of the privilege of suffrage. An elector can swear in his vote, though he be not assessed, but the neglect may cause him much trouble.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON—September 10.—Wool—Steady; stock moving off quite rapidly and some grades running short; Michigan and Wisconsin extra, 35@37c; medium, 38@40c; superfine and extra pulled, 35@40c.

Dry Goods.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce.		Width.	P'ce.
Penn A No. 1	36	8	Chippewa C	28	4½
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Harrisburg	4-4	7
Nonatook		7¾	Newbury	36	6½
Invincible	36	7¾	Lawrence LL	36	6½
Piedmont	36	7¼	Lawrence XXX	40	9
Canonicus	36	7	Atlantic H	36	8
Great Eastern	36	6½	Appleton A	4-4	8¼
White Fawn	36	6	Appleton fine R	4-4	7¼
Missouri	3-4	5¾	Appleton XX	4-4	6½
Idaho		7¾	Laconia O	40	7½
Bristol		7¼	Laconia	9-4	20
Pittsb'gh Family		7½	Laconia	10-4	22½
Magnolia		6½	Pocasset Canoe	40	8½
Indian Queen		6½	Androscoggin	9-4	22
Atlanta	36	6½	Androscoggin	10-4	25
Cherokee	36	6½			

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Canoe	27	4½	Hill Semp. idem	33	8
Ballardville	36	7	Lonsdale	36	9½
Fairmount	36	7	Lonsdale Cam	36	13
Fairmount	33	5½	Fruit of Loom	36	9¾
Red Bank	36	6	Davol	36	10
Rochdale	36	7½	Wamsutta	36	12
Blackstone	36	8½	Nashua	43	11½
Pocahontas	36	9	Nashua	46	13
Hope	36	8	Pepperell	9-4	24
HillSemperidem	36	9	Pepperell	10-4	27

PRINTS.

Pacific	7	Sprague	6½
Conestoga fancy	7	Harmony	5½
Hamilton fancy	7	Gloucester	6½
Garner fancy	6½	Cocheco fancy	7
Richmond	7	Hartel	7
Merrimac	7	Albion solid	6½
American fancy	7	Simpson's black	6½
Southbridge	6½	" fast black	6½
Oriental fancy	7	" mourning	6½

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	6	Oriental	6
Merrimac	6	Sprague's	5½
Anchor	6	Southbridge	6

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8½	Jas. Long's	8
Do. Fancies	8½	Plunkett's	9
Do. dress styles	9½	Lancaster dress sti's	9
American	6½	Renfrew dress sti's	10½

DRESS FABRICS—FALL, 1879.

3-4 Poplin lustres	11½	3-4 Momie	16½
3-4 Cashmeres	12	3-4 Carrie	16½
3-4 Alpaca lustres	18	3-4 Brocatel	20
3-4 Pacific twills	16	6-4 Poplin alpaca	18
3-4 Beige	15	6-4 Cashmere, A C	32½
3-4 Cashmere bge	16	4-4 Cretn's fc's & pl'n	11
3-4 Steel lustres	18	4-4 Percl's (pl'n cl's)	15
3-4 Austr' li'n crepe	18	4-4 Momie do.	16½
3-4 Fancies	16½@20	4-4 Satins, pl'n & fc's	16½
3-4 Camelots	20		

MANCHESTER MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	15	3-4 Mohair fancies	20
3-4 "	20	3-4 Momie "	20
3-4 Cords	15	6-4 " cloth	22½
3-4 De Beige	15	6-4 Cashmeres	18
4-4 Crepe Cloth	18	6-4 "	21
3-4 Momie "	18	6-4 "	27½
3-4 Alpaca fancies	20	6-4 "	32½

ARLINGTON MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	17	6-4 Bl'k Brocades	25
3-4 Meredes	17	6-4 C Henrietta	22½
3-4 Princess Alice	20	6-4 D Henrietta	21
3-4 Brocadines	20	6-4 Bl'k Alpacas	15@50
3-4 Checks	18	6-4 Brilliantes	22½

HAMILTON MILLS.

3-4 Alpacas	11½	3-4 Cashmeres	12½
6-4 "	18	6-4 "	18
3-4 Poplins	13½		

COTTONS AND FLANNELS.

	Br'n.	Bl'd.		Br'n.	Bl'd.
Ellerton W H	20	23	Nashua XXX	17	18½
do W N	16	18	do XX	14	15½
do H	16	18	do AAA	11	12
do N	15	15	d X	12	13
do P	11	12½	do A	11	11½
do Q	10	10½	do B	9½	10½
do S	9½	10½	do T	8½	9½
do T	9	10	do H	7½	
do Y	8	9	Tremont D	7½	8½
do C L	7½	8½	do H	8	9
Hamilton L	7	8	do P	9	10
do R	7½	8½	do T	9½	10½
do X F	9	10	do A	10½	11½
do Fst't	11	12	do Y	11	12
do X	11½	12½	do X	12½	14
do XX	12½	13½	do XX	14	15½
do XXX	14½	16	do XXX	16	18
			do XXXX	16	18

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	11	Portsmouth	7-8	14
Conestoga C T	4-4	14½	Portsmouth	4-4	20
do. gold middle	4-4	15½	Whittaker	7-8	24
do. prem. A	4-4	19	Whittaker	4-4	27

FANCY TICKING.

Conestoga C C A		13½	Conestoga A F	4-4	21
Conestoga B F	7-8	18			

SPOOL COTTON.

Clark's O N T	55	Brook's	60
Ashworth	55	Hall & Manning	30
King's 3-cord	25	Merrick's	40
Holyoke	25	Stafford & Bro	25
J. & P. Coats	55	Willimantic 6-cord	55
John Clark, Jr., & Co.'s mile-end	55	Willimantic 3-cord	40
		Green & Daniels	27½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Penn Mill, 2 bu bgs	22	Penn Mill No. 2 batting	9
do 2½ "	27	Keystone	15
do 3 "	32	Grove	12½
Allegheny, 2 "	20	Pittsburgh No. 2	10½
Banner, 2 "	20	Eagle No. 3	8½
U. S., 2 "	19	Stella batting	14
Penn Mill Carpet Chain, white	22	do. family	16
do. colored	27	Penn Mill Cotton Twine	22
Eagle Carpet chain, white	22	Penn Mill Yarn	22
do. colored	27	Penn Mill Candle Wicking	22
Eagle Yarn	22	Eagle cotton twine	22
Penn Mill No. 1 batting	18	Eagle candle wick	22

Merchant Iron.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current of rate exchange on New York; or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 10 days from date of invoice.

FLAT BAR.

	Cts.
1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	2.5
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 "	2.6
1¾ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1¾ "	2.9
1¼ & 1⅜ by ⅜ to ¾ "	2.4
1 & 1⅛ by ⅜ to ¾ "	2.7
⅝, ¾ & ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ "	2.9

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅛ inch	2.5	⅝ to 9-16 inch	2.7
2 to 2⅝ "	2.7	⅜ to 7-16 "	2.9
2¾ to 3⅛ "	3.0	"	3.1
3⅜ to 4 "	3.5	5-16 "	3.3
4¼ to 5 "	4.0	¼ "	3.5
¾ to ⅞ "	2.6	3-16 "	5.5

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	2.7
1⅜ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 "	2.7
1 to 1⅜ by ¼ and 5-16 "	2.8
¾ & ⅞ by ¼ and 5-16 "	3.0
⅝ & ½ by ¼ and 5-16 "	3.5

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by ⅛ to 3-16	2.8
1½ to 2⅞ by ⅛ to 3-16	3.0
1 to 1⅜ by ⅛ to 3-16	3.2
¾ & ⅞ by 1⅛ to 3-16	3.5
⅝ & ½ by ⅛ to 3-16	4.0

Extra for cutting to length all preceding iron, 1-10c.

HORSE SHOES.

All sizes ... 3.5

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 2 inches	2.9	½ inch	3.3
⅜ to ¾ "	3.1	⅜	3.7

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 2 inches	3.2	½ inch	5.5
⅝ to ¾ "	3.7	Wagon box iron	4.0
½ "	4.0		

HOOP IRON.

⅝ and 9-16, Nos. 13 to 16	5.2c
¾ and 11-16, Nos. 13 to 16	4.7c
⅞ and 13-16, Nos. 13 to 16	4.2c
1 and 1⅛, Nos. 13 to 15	3.8c
1¼ and 2, Nos. 13 to 15	3.4c
⅝ and 9-16, Nos. 17 to 20	5.5c
¾ and 11-16, Nos. 17 to 20	5.0c
⅞ and 13-16, Nos. 17 to 20	4.5c
1 and 1⅛, Nos. 16 to 19	4.1c
1¼ to 2, Nos. 16 to 18	3.6c
2¼ to 3½, Nos. 13 to 15	3.5c

1-10c ⅌ ℔ extra for each guage higher than the highest indicated. 1-10c ⅌ ℔ extra for cutting hoops to specified lengths.

BARREL HOOPS, CUT TO LENGTH.

1¼ to 2 inch, 9 ℔s ⅌ set of 6 hoops or heavier	2.0c
1¼ to 2 inch, 8 ℔s ⅌ set of 6 hoops, but lighter than 9	3.3c
1¼ to 2 inch, lighter than 8 ℔s ⅌ set of 6 hoops	3.4c

SHEET IRON.

	Common.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	3.3	4.8	6.3
No. 15 to 17	3.5	5.0	6.5
No. 18 to 21	3.8	5.3	6.8
No. 22 to 24	4.0	5.5	7.0
No. 25 to 26	4.2	5.7	7.2
No. 27	4.4	5.9	7.4
No. 28	4.8	6.8	7.8

All sheets No. 18 and lighter, over 30 inches wide, not less than 2-10 extra.

TANK IRON.

3-16 to ½ inch thick	3.3c	Plow wings	3.8
Plow slabs	3.5		

AMERICAN GALVANIZED IRON.

Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20	12 cents
Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24	13 cents
Nos. 25 and 26	14 cents
No. 27	15 cents
No. 28	16 cents
No. 29	18 cents

Discount on galvanized, first quality, 35 to 40 per cent. Second quality, do. 45 to 50 per cent. All galvanized is sold on 30 days time.

W. D. WOOD & CO.'S PATENT PLANISHED SHEET IRON.

(A) 10½ cts. (B) 9½ cents.

ROOFING IRON.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED OR CRIMPED.

No. 20	net cash 7 cents
No. 21 and 22	net cash 7-3 cents
No. 23 and 24	net cash 7.8 cents

BLACK CORRUGATED OR CRIMPED.

No. 20	net cash 3.8 cents
No. 21 and 22	net cash 4.0 cents
No. 23 and 24	net cash 4.5 cents

HORSE AND MULE SHOES.
(Net Cash.)

Horse Shoes in 100 keg lots	$ 50
Mule Shoes in 100 keg lots	3 75
Roadster Pattern	3 50

☞ *In addition to the great inducement of nearly 15 months' subscription to The Weekly Post for the price of one years' subscription, we will present every subscriber whose name is sent in before the 1st of January with a beautifully Illustrated Almanac for 1880.*

ESTABLISHED - - 1845.

OLD COUNTRY
TEA HOUSE!

Sign of the Giant Teapot Steaming.

WM. HASLAGE,

18 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Look out for the Great Giant Golden Tea Pot coming this week. This is to be our sign for the future, 5 feet high by 6 feet wide.

TRADE INCREASING.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Reductions for This Week

Coming straight through from California 50 cases extra choice 1 ℔ cans fresh salmon, warranted full weight. They are Columbia river goods, and the best in the market. Try a can, only 15c.

To arrive this week 20 cases Mess Mackerel, 5 ℔ cans (heads and tails off), extra fine, only 60c per can.

PINE APPLE CHEESE.

Having bought a large lot of these goods at a low figure am enabled to sell them at a price within the reach of every family. They are extra fine, only $1 15 each.

Edam Cheese $1 00 each.
Imported Swiss Cheese 28c per ℔.
Limburg Cheese 12½c per ℔.
Sapsago Cheese 12½c each.
N. Y. Goshen (very rich) 9c per ℔.
Young American (large) 70c each.
Ohio Swiss Cheese 12c per ℔.
Special figures on above to restaurants, &c.

BIRD SEED, &C.

Canary, 7c per ℔, 4 ℔s for 25c.
Hemp Seed, 6c per ℔.
Rape Seed, 8c per ℔.
Millet Seed, 10c per ℔.
Poppy Seed (Mohn) 12c per ℔.
Mustard Seed, 12c per ℔.
Caraway Seed, 15c per ℔.

FLOUR.

All Old Wheat.

TAYLOR'S BEST,

This celebrated and only reliable flour received the gold medal at the Centennial Exposition. It will moke more whiter and sweeter bread than any flour sold. Be sure you are buying the genuine. Unless it comes through my hands with my name on the brand you cannot get the genuine, as I am the only agent for Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Try one sack and am sure you never will never be without it.

Taylor's Best, extra quality, $7 50 per barrel, $1 85 per sack.
Haslage's Best St. Louis, $6 75 per barrel, $1 70 per sack.
Ladies Choice $6 25 per barrel, $1 55 per sack.
Iron City Mills, $6 00 per barrel, $1 50 per sack.
Extra Graham Flour, $6 75 per barrel, $1 70 per sack; 24½ ℔ sack 85c; 12 ℔ sack 45c.

The above goods recommended to be No. 1, and am satisfied customers using these goods once will never be without them. Am selling nothing but the best, being satisfied that a fair trial will convince you that you are buying quality unequaled in price in the city. Cheap flour will never bring trade.

PURE GROUND SPICES.

Ground with my own mills, and which I guarantee strictly pure or money refunded. One pound of my pure spices will reach further than two pounds of any other sold by other houses. Sold as low as adulterated spices.

	Pound.
Allspice	25
Pepper, White	35
" Black	25
" Cayenne	40
Cloves	60
Cinnamon	40
" Saigon	60
Ginger, African	20
" Jamaica	35
Mace	$1 25
Nutmegs	1 25

Nutmeg graters, new patent, 10c each.

FRUIT SEASON IN ITS GLORY!

Fruit Cans, Jelly Glasses, &c.

Mason's Fruit Jars, quarts, 75c per dozen; ½ gallon, 95c per dozen.
Fruit Cans, extra 3 ℔, 40c per dozen.
Sealing Wax, extra quality, 4c per ℔.

JELLY GLASSES.

Six different sizes, 35, 40, 45, and 50c per dozen.

TO MY TEA CUSTOMERS

ANOTHER ADDITION OF PRESENTS.

Silver plated ware, comprising Pickle Dishes, Butter Dishes, 3 styles, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Castors, &c., &c., &c. Call and see our display.

September catalogue and price list now ready.

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE,

Wm. Haslage,

18 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

Our Leading Brands of Flour.

SNOW BIRD—A White Winter Patent. That is without doubt the FINEST, WHITEST and most desirable Flour in this or any other market. For extreme White Bread and Pastry use it is unequaled.

TROW'S ST. LOUIS—(New Process.) A fine Winter Wheat Flour. Makes an extremely LARGE WHITE Loaf.

AKRON MILLS—(New Process.) An old reliable brand of Flour. Gives general satisfaction, very uniform in quality, and for general Family use I can recommend it highly.

Send for September Price List.

J. R. JENKINS, 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

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